



City and County of Kingston upon Hull

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# ANNUAL REPORT

UPON THE

# HEALTH

*of* KINGSTON UPON HULL


FOR THE YEAR

# 1963

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ALEXANDER HUTCHISON

*Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer.*



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# Health Committee, 1963-64

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30/6/63

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„	S. FISHER	„	G. W. WILES

Councillor L. DALGLEISH,

30/6/63



# Staff of the Health Department

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## Medical Officer of Health :

ALEXANDER HUTCHISON

## Deputy Medical Officer of Health :

ANGUS MCGREGOR, M.A., M.D., D.P.H.

## Senior Medical Officers :

*School Health Service* : ALASTAIR M. R. CANN, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.C.H.

*Care and After-Care* : ALAN H. FAIRLAMB, M.B., B.S., C.P.H., D.P.H.

*Maternity and Child Welfare* : BRYAN REFFOLD, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

## Senior Assistant Medical Officer :

MARGARET M. BELL, B.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.C.H., D.P.H.

## Assistant Medical Officers :

*(Combined duties in Maternity and Child Welfare, School Health and Port Health Services)*

GEOFFREY R. WALKER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.T.M.

CHRISTINE N. R. CAMPBELL, M.B., Ch.B.

ELIZA J. CARSON, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O.

JEAN M. BARROWMAN, M.B., Ch.B.

SAMUEL KLINGER, M.D. (Vienna)

FRANCES W. MOYES, M.B., Ch.B.

DAVID R. EDMISTON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

JOSEPH BRIFFA-BOOTHMAN, M.D. (Malta), D.P.H.

FRANK C. GARRY, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

WILLIAM J. F. GOLLINS, M.B., Ch.B., D.Obst., R.C.O.G.

## Nursing Officers :

Superintendent : FLORENCE HOLDEN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert., Q.I.D.N.

Deputy Superintendent : MARY L. WARD, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert., H.V. Tutor's Cert.

## Health Visitors :

Tutor : RUTH M. ESPIN, S.R.N., S.C.M.

33 Health Visitors ; 4 Tuberculosis Visitors ; 4 Students

## Midwives :

Non-Medical Supervisors : GLADYS BOLTON, S.R.N., S.C.M., Mid. Teachers' Cert.

BETTY SMITH, S.R.N., S.C.M.

40 Midwives

## District Nurses :

Superintendent : ANNE HARRIS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert., Q.I.D.N.

Deputy Superintendent : MURIEL WALSH, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.

44 Female Nurses ; 2 Male Nurses

## Home Helps :

Organiser : MURIEL M. FIELD

3 Assistant Organisers ; 303 Home Helps

Staff of the Health Department—continued

### Mental Health :

Senior Mental Welfare Officer : ERIC ELLIOTT, R.M.P.A., R.M.N.  
Holden Centre Supervisors : RICHARD N. V. SHANE, Diploma of N.A.M.H.  
HENRY PARSONS, Diploma of N.A.M.H.  
EDNA TOWNHILL, Diploma of N.A.M.H.  
Galen House Warden : WILLIAM WRIGHT, S.E.N.  
Matron : WINIFRED J. BROWN, S.R.N., R.F.N.  
9 Mental Welfare Officers ; 7 Assistant Supervisors ; 16 Instructors ;

### Food Inspection :

Chief Food Inspector : L. R. GOURD, M.A.P.H.I.  
Senior Food Inspector : G. A. SANDILANDS, M.A.P.H.I., M.INST. M.  
4 Food Inspectors

### Public Health Inspectors :

Chief Public Health Inspector and Chief Housing Inspector :  
A. C. SAWORD, D.P.A., F.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I.  
Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector : H. HARRISON, F.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., A.M.I.S.E.  
Senior Inspectors : Housing—E. R. BOOTH, M.R.S.H.  
Smoke and Offensive Trades—G. W. MAXTED, D.P.A., M.A.P.H.I.  
Factories and Shops—W. NORMAN, M.I.S.A.A.  
Food and Drugs—H. SMITH, F.A.P.H.I.  
Lodging Houses—L. H. SMITH, M.A.P.H.I.  
Divisional Inspectors : G. S. CRAWLEY, M.A.P.H.I.  
W. HALL, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., A.M.I.P.H.E.  
K. H. KIRBY, F.A.P.H.I.  
S. PINDAR, M.A.P.H.I.  
19 Inspectors ; 15 Student Inspectors.

### Ambulance Service :

Chief Ambulance Officer : J. CONNELL  
Deputy Ambulance Officer : A. E. COLLINGS  
95 Ambulance Driver/Attendants

**Clerical :**

Chief Clerk : G. PATRICK, D.P.A.  
Deputy Chief Clerk and Senior Administrative Assistant : J. H. WILSON  
Senior Section Clerks : E. N. DALBY, D.M.A., G. WISE, H. CHAPMAN, F. N. HIND, D.M.  
D.P.A., A. S. ATKINSON, F. W. WARD, D.M.A., E. WHEELBAND, A.C.I.S., D.P.A.  
72 Clerks

### SUMMARY :

								<i>Whole-time</i>	<i>Part-time</i>
Medical	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	16	—
Clerical	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	76	5
Inspectorial	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	51	—
Nursing (including Students)				....	....	....	....	155	17
Mental Health....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	47	1
Social Welfare Officers, etc.				....	....	....	....	4	—
Home Helps and “ Sitters-up ”				....	....	....	....	155	252
Domestic Workers	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	24	64
Ambulance (including Maintenance)				....	....	....	....	108	—
Rodent, Disinfection and Drainage	....			....	....	....	....	21	—
Others	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	17	12
Totals								674	351

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GUILDHALL,

KINGSTON UPON HULL.

*My Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,*

In presenting to you my twelfth Annual Report for the City, I hope I may be forgiven if I quote the opening lines of Robert Southey's poem "After Blenheim"—

" It was a summer evening,  
Old Kaspar's work was done,  
And he before his cottage door  
Was sitting in the sun;"

These words came into my mind quite recently when I went for a stroll to get a little exercise and fresh air. It was a lovely evening and I noticed more than one " Old Kaspar " relaxing in his garden. During my walk I stopped to lean against a gate and take in the distant view over the City, and as I stood there my thoughts turned towards some of the problems which occupy the minds of public health administrators today. By and by, I was joined by a middle-aged gentleman who, like me, appeared to be in a contemplative mood.

" Aren't you Dr. Hutchison, the Medical Officer of Health of Hull?" he asked. I looked at him a little more closely before acknowledging my identity.

" I thought it was " he continued, " I have seen your photograph in the newspaper a few times. My name is Hill, by the way."

I murmured " How do you do " and for a few minutes we discussed the weather—past, present and future. After a short while he drew my attention to a grey whiff of smoke rising idly from a tall chimney.

" There's still a bit of smoke hanging around the City but it's far better than it was a few years ago. That's one of your jobs isn't it—smoke control? From what I have been reading the Government seems to have run into a spot of trouble over fuel supplies. Wasn't that television chap, Professor Bronowski, trying to produce some special kind of smokeless fuel a few years ago?"

" Yes, you're right," I said. " They have been experimenting for a long time with the so called ' Bronowski Bullets ' but supplies are now coming on the market from the first plant, and another plant is being built at Coventry. Of course, these ' bullets ' are not the only smokeless fuel which the Coal Board is producing. By 1965 there will be about nine million tons of solid smokeless fuel on the market every year."

My new acquaintance was evidently a man who read his daily newspaper. "But will all that be suitable for burning in open fireplaces?" he queried. "You know, most people seem to think there's nothing like a nice red glow in the fireplace to make you feel warm."

"No" I replied. "About half of it will be suitable for open fireplaces and the remainder for closed appliances such as those new glass fronted room heaters. That's why the Government has agreed that financial grants can now be given for that kind of heater. You know, they warm every corner of the room and you really get your money's worth out of the coke. People living in a new smoke control area can get a seventy per cent grant on one, and I don't know where else you can get a bargain like that?"

"That's fair enough" he replied, only half impressed, "but who's paying for the seventy per cent grant—the poor ratepayer I suppose?"

"No, you're wrong there," I countered, "forty per cent, which is the lion's share, comes from the Chancellor of the Exchequer and, as you know, the Government have to be given pretty sound reasons before they agree to part with money."

"That sounds reasonable, but people still complain about smoke control, don't they?" persisted Mr. Hill.

"Now let's get the facts straight" I said, warming to the subject. "We have been making smoke control orders since 1958 and there are now twenty-nine thousand premises under control in Hull. That's almost a third of all the premises in the City. The owners and occupiers of all those buildings were notified that they had a legal right to object. But did they? No, there was not a single post-card written to the Ministry saying 'I object.' If there had been, the Minister would have been bound to hold a local inquiry. Of course, there have been some letters to the press and some complaints have been made to members of the Council, but these complaints only represent a very tiny proportion of the buildings under control. In any case, the complaints haven't been against the idea of clean air but simply that some people have not been able to obtain Coalite or could not get the coke to burn. A lot could be said about that, but, at any rate, I can assure you that the Government's new policy has overcome the genuine grounds for complaint. You know, what we have to do is to look ahead for ten or twenty years. I don't think anyone believes that young housewives of the future will want to kneel down to sweep ashes or will wish to carry buckets of coal about or spend half the morning covering the furniture because the sweep's coming. No! Most of them will simply flick a switch or turn a tap to heat their homes."



Even the few who might still prefer solid fuel will burn it in one of these modern labour saving heaters. You might not know it, but in 1962 the total amount of coal used in homes in this country was thirty-one million tons but gas and electricity accounted for the equivalent of forty-one million tons. Only seven million tons of solid smokeless fuel were burned in homes. I think that gives you an idea of the position. Over the past ten years the price of coal and coke has, according to a Government White Paper, risen more than the price of gas and electricity and it is obvious that in the future a much greater proportion of people will change over to piped and wired fuels. The sooner we get ourselves modernised the sooner will we be able to sun bathe in the parks and gardens and not have to move out of the City if we want to get some clean fresh air."

" Talking about modernisation Doctor, how are you getting on with clearing the old houses in the City?"

" Well, it's much easier to knock down old houses than it is to build new ones. Our slum clearance programme is getting along just as fast as new houses can be built. We are now getting more houses and so we can step up the rate of knocking down the slums. We hope to clear more than two thousand slum houses in 1965."

" I don't want to appear a busybody, Doctor, but have you any system of priorities? I've noticed batches of houses being knocked down here, there and everywhere and they don't all seem to be as bad as each other."

" That's true Mr. Hill, but there are many considerations we have to bear in mind. Naturally we prefer to deal with the worst houses first and that's what we do unless there are some other important reasons. One thing we have to consider is what is going to happen to the site after the houses are knocked down. To winkle out one or two very bad houses or a specially bad terrace and leave the surrounding houses alone would only create dumping grounds for rubbish as the sites would be too small for redevelopment. Then again there would be a lot of expense in making good the exposed walls of the remaining houses. Another thing is that we are very short of building land in the City, so that if possible we have to use the new houses to accommodate people from areas where really large scale redevelopment can take place after the slums are demolished. This gives us space to build new houses, flats and schools. And, of course, it's never possible to clear a very large site without finding a few of the old houses not quite as bad as the rest, but you have to take them as well so that the redevelopment can be well planned."

Whilst we had been talking an extra noisy motor cycle had roared past and overhead a jet plane had headed south across the river. I could almost read Mr. Hill's thoughts before he put them into words.

“ When is somebody going to do something about noise. It’s getting worse and worse. I don’t know how people manage in some towns, what with the noise from traffic, aircraft, factories and those chimes on ice-cream vans, and now we’ve got transistor radios all over the place. We shall soon all be deafened or be nervous wrecks.”

“ Well Mr. Hill, this is an excellent example of what Hull thinks today, the world thinks tomorrow. In 1952 the City Council got a private Act through Parliament which included a section to deal with noise nuisances. It wasn’t until eight years later, in 1960, that Parliament passed the Noise Abatement Act which is on similar lines to the one we have in Hull and applies throughout the whole country. We use both these Acts and have managed to clear up many nuisances and prevent others from occurring. The biggest handicap however is that there is no standard laid down to say how much noise constitutes a nuisance and we have to argue each case separately. And here’s another example of advance thinking—in my Annual Report for 1961 I pointed out that although it would be difficult to fix standards for some noises, the noise from road vehicles could quite easily be limited at the time of manufacture and could be kept at that limit by subsequent testing. At the end of 1963 the Council of Ministers of Transport held a meeting in Paris and recommended that all the member countries should define maximum permissible noise levels, and since then our Minister of Transport has announced that he intends to introduce regulations as soon as he can.”

“ I’m glad something’s being done about it,” said Mr. Hill, “ as it really is a nuisance now.” He paused for a moment before continuing. “ One thing which worries my wife is all this playing about with chemicals. She’s very particular about what she buys in the shops in the way of food but when she reads about chemicals used by farmers and the use of antibiotics she gets very upset. And then I was reading some time ago that colouring matter was being used to make old meat look fresh, and have you noticed how different the food looks if coloured lights are used in the shop window? Whatever laws are made someone always seems to think of some new idea to get round them.”

“ Yes, you’ve got some good points there. As a doctor there are several things I don’t agree with, but we are gradually catching up with a lot of problems. A Government Committee is already tackling the subject of pesticides and you may have heard over the radio or read in the newspaper that two of these pesticides have been banned for most purposes and several others are being considered. Steps are also being taken to keep antibiotics out of certain foods and regulations are being made to prohibit the colouring of meat. I would like to see legislation to stop the use of coloured lights in a butcher’s shop window. It’s a trick used to make poor quality meat look very tempting and no decent minded butcher would do it, but there are others who don’t hesitate.”



We were both silent for a while gazing across the fields. Mr. Hill then remarked " I was a little surprised the other day when I read about what the City Council is doing for people who are mentally ill. I thought the hospitals and psychiatrists looked after those people."

" Oh yes, the City Council, as a local health authority is very much concerned with mental health. Before the National Health Service Act local authorities ran many of the hospitals and institutions which took care of mentally ill and mentally subnormal people. Since the hospitals were transferred to the new hospital service in 1948, the local health authorities have had the job of looking after people outside of the hospitals. Our task is to try to prevent people breaking down to such an extent that they need hospital care, and we support and keep a friendly eye on patients after they are discharged from hospital so that they can be fitted back into community life. In 1959 Parliament passed an important Act, the object of which was to provide facilities for as many mentally disordered people as possible to live in the community instead of in hospital."

" I've often noticed Doctor, that television programmes publicise the improvement in the treatment and care of people who have had a mental breakdown, but what about those people who are mentally subnormal? What is happening to them?"

" Mental health covers a very large field Mr. Hill. New and better drugs have now been found for treating patients suffering from mental illness but so far no drugs have been discovered which are capable of increasing the intellectual capacity of someone who is mentally retarded. So we have had to concentrate our efforts on providing training centres for children who are not suitable for education at school and for adults who cannot obtain and keep a job in industry. Another point, of course, is prevention. One example is a disorder called phenylketonuria, which occurs in a very small number of children. If the condition can be discovered early enough and suitable treatment given the child can develop normally, but if nothing is done the child will be intellectually subnormal. A very simple little test can pick out the children concerned and in fact all the children born in the City are tested."

" What about mongol children? Are they included in what you have been saying?"

" Yes, we include them under our heading of mentally subnormal. The name mongol is an unfortunate description arising from the similarity of the faces of the children to those of the Mongolian race. There is no relationship of course and use of the word is gradually dying out."



“ It must be awful for parents to discover that they have a mongol child and I should think they worry a great deal about having any further children.”

“ Yes. The chances of having a second mongol child are small but it can occur.”

“ You mentioned just now about a child being unsuitable for education at school. What exactly happens to these children?”

“ Until recent years there was no real future for them and many of them finished up in hospitals. Nowadays things are different. In Hull for example we have a centre which can take over a hundred of these children up to sixteen years of age. They attend for the same time as they would if they had been going to an ordinary school. The training given at the centre is different from an ordinary school, of course. It consists of specially selected activities which help retarded children to develop as far as their intelligence will allow. We try to give them some social training and teach them simple things which are necessary in everyday life. When they reach sixteen years of age they are transferred to the Adult Department if their progress is satisfactory. The Adult Department is like a sheltered workshop where a form of industrial training is given to two hundred men and women. In some cases it is possible for the people training at the centre to get employment outside.”

“ What about those children who are physically disabled as well as being mentally handicapped—do they go to the Centre?”

“ In Hull we have a special care unit which takes this type of person. Although the majority of the sixty who attend are children, there is no restriction as to age and sex. They are given simple habit and social training and benefit from mixing with the others. One of the important points about the unit is that it relieves parents, particularly mothers, of the heavy burden with which they have to contend in nursing and watching the children.”

“ I should think there are a lot of mothers who are grateful for that centre. But what happens to someone who is subnormal when his parents die or have to go into hospital for some reason? I suppose if there is no one to look after him he will also have to go into a hospital.”

“ Well, if possible Mr. Hill, we try to keep them within the community. The hospitals do admit some for short-term care, even when it is just to allow the parents to get a break and have a holiday. Arrangements can also be made for subnormal people to be placed with guardians. Now, of course, my Department has two hostels, one for men and one for women, where mentally retarded people without a satisfactory home can live permanently. My Authority plans to provide more hostels for these people if the need arises.”

“ Changing the subject Doctor, what about smoking ? Why is there all this publicity nowadays when people have smoked for hundreds of years?”

“ Well one thing is certain—smoking is a deadly habit. I know people have smoked tobacco in one form or another since the sixteenth century but it is only in the past fifty years or so that so many people have smoked so many cigarettes. Threequarters of the men and half the women in Britain are now regular smokers. At the same time as cigarette smoking has been going up doctors have noticed that lung cancer has changed from being an infrequent cause of death in many countries to being a major cause. Some of the increase could quite well be the result of better diagnosis but most of it is due to a real increase in the number of cases of cancer. There has been a lot of research work done in this country, in America and in other countries and the evidence all points to a tie-up between smoking and lung cancer. The chances of a heavy smoker dying from lung cancer are thirty times greater than those of a non-smoker. In fact deaths from lung cancer in Britain over the past ten years have increased by about a thousand each year.”

“ But not all doctors are convinced that smoking causes cancer, are they?”

“ It is not now a question of whether or not any particular doctor is convinced. It is no longer a medical question—the statistical evidence is indisputable and can be clearly seen by all except those who do not wish to see.”

“ But if doctors are so concerned about the dangers o' smoking, why do they themselves smoke?”

“ That's a question which is often asked, particularly by people who are looking for an excuse not to give up smoking. Anyway since doctors became aware of the dangers of heavy smoking many have in fact given up. The research people estimate that only half of the male doctors in this country now smoke and less than a third smoke cigarettes. Doctors, however, are only human. Smoking is a pernicious habit and once established it is very difficult to break, even though you know the dangers well enough. That's one of the reasons why most of the publicity is being directed at young people, advising them not to start smoking.”

“ I agree that it is sensible to guide the young people but what can anyone do who has already got into the habit of smoking. I know the simple answer is to stop smoking but it's easier said than done.”



“ Well, research has shown that pipes and cigars are less dangerous than cigarettes so it may help an inveterate cigarette smoker to change to one of these. In some parts of the country anti-smoking clinics have been started and in other places groups of people wishing to give up smoking have formed little clubs so that they can give each other moral support. Whatever else is tried the main requirement is the will to stop.”

“ Can you still get cancer of the lung if you do manage to give up smoking, or if I can put it another way, is the effort needed to stop smoking worthwhile.”

“ Yes you can still get cancer of the lung, but the sooner you stop smoking the less the risk of getting it. The risk declines with the length of time since the smoking was given up and even a long standing smoker who gives up will reduce the risk.”

“ I’ve heard the die-hards say that you have to die of something, so what it is doesn’t really matter. What’s your answer to that Doctor?”

“ That seems to me to be a rather selfish way of looking at the question. Where lung cancer is concerned men and women in late middle age die when family and professional responsibilities are at their greatest. Anyway, I can assure you it is an unpleasant way to die. Major surgical operations cure a minority of cases but the majority do in fact die.”

“ A lot of people seem to believe that it is safer to smoke filter tipped cigarettes.”

“ So far Mr. Hill, there is no filter available which will eliminate the risk although according to the manufacturers there are a great many more filter cigarettes being smoked now than before.”

“ Another argument put forward is that air pollution and exhaust fumes from motors are the cause of lung cancer, not smoking. Is this true?”

“ Air pollution may be a contributory factor to the increase in lung cancer but investigations make it quite clear that no matter what the level of air pollution the risk of a heavy smoker dying of lung cancer increases with the number of cigarettes smoked.”

“ One of the reasons put forward to support smoking is that it calms the nerves and improves concentration. If this is so, smoking could be beneficial, couldn’t it, Doctor?”

“ So far no one has proved that smoking calms the nerves. The studies that have been carried out seem to indicate that heavy smokers tend to smoke more when under pressure but only a few light smokers behave that way.”

“ We seem to have been talking mainly about lung cancer but I suppose there are other diseases affected by smoking?”

“ Oh yes, there are quite a few other diseases which have a connection. Smoking causes bronchial irritation and it is certainly harmful to anyone who has bronchitis. It is also a contributory factor in coronary heart disease, cancer of the mouth and throat and it delays healing if a patient has a gastric ulcer.”

“ Ah, bronchitis ” remarked Mr. Hill, “ I had forgotten about that. You always seem to be meeting people with bronchitis.”

“ Chronic bronchitis is certainly very prevalent in this country compared with other countries in Western Europe. In fact it is often called the ‘ English Disease.’ For example, fifty times more men die from it in this country than in Finland. A quarter of a family doctor’s consultations are because of bronchitis and if you only consider men over sixty-five, nine out of every ten seen by the doctor have bronchitis. One of the worst features of course is that it affects many men in the middle-age group so that some twenty-seven million working days are lost each year in this country because of bronchitis.”

“ There’s a definite tie-up with smoking then?” asked Mr. Hill.

“ Yes, certainly. It has been estimated that heavy smokers are five times more likely to be admitted to hospital with bronchitis than non-smokers. Some studies have shown that men and women with similar smoking habits are equally affected by bronchitis, so that the higher incidence in men may be due largely to their heavier smoking. One investigation among British doctors found that a steady increase of bronchitis death rates coincided with increasingly heavy smoking, those smoking more than twenty-five cigarettes a day having a death rate from bronchitis six times greater than that of non-smokers.”

The evening was now turning a little chilly and Mr. Hill and I automatically began wandering homewards together.

“ Patients with bronchitis seem to be affected by the weather don’t they? They seem to spend much more time off work during the winter than in the summer.”

“ Yes, the winter months with the cold and fog are particularly trying times for the bronchitic. In fact one of the things I strongly advise for everyone, not only those who have bronchitis, is for them to sleep with their windows closed during the winter. I know that we have all been brought up in the belief that it is essential for us to sleep with our windows open, but I am convinced it is positively dangerous to leave the bedroom windows open. By doing so we invite all the cold, damp and foggy air which we get in this country to enter the room and be breathed into our lungs the whole night through.”

By this time Mr. Hill and I had come to the parting of our ways and after a few more words we took leave of each other. For my part I felt our meeting had been worthwhile and I hope I managed to clarify for my acquaintance some of the problems which crop up from time to time in the minds of the general public.

Meantime, the work of the public health department continues with vigour and enthusiasm. It cannot be done without the support of members of the City Council and I should like to thank the Chairmen and members of the various Committees and Sub-Committees dealing with health matters for their encouragement.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

ALEXANDER HUTCHISON,

*Medical Officer of Health and  
Principal School Medical Officer.*





PART I

STATISTICS

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

GENERAL HEALTH SERVICES

# VITAL STATISTICS

Area of City in Acres .....	14,493	
Census Population 1961 .....	303,268	
	1963	1962
Estimated Mid-year Home Population.....	301,000	301,640
Marriages .....	2,337	2,473
Marriage-rate per 1,000 population.....	15.52	16.39
Deaths (all causes).....	3,326	3,318
Crude death rate per 1,000 population.....	11.05	10.99
Adjusted death rate per 1,000 population.....	13.59	13.53
Mothers and Infants—		
Live Births—Total .....	5,991	5,996
Legitimate— Male.....	2,805	2,934
Female .....	2,722	2,682
Illegitimate— Male.....	235	181
Female .....	229	199
Illegitimate Live Births per cent. of total live births.....	7.7	6.34
Crude birth rate per 1,000 population.....	19.90	19.88
Adjusted birth rate per 1,000 population .....	19.30	19.08
Still Births—Total .....	106	121
Legitimate — Male .....	51	58
Female .....	47	54
Illegitimate— Male.....	4	3
Female .....	4	6
Still births rate per 1,000 live and still births.....	17.39	19.78
Total Live and Still births.....	6,097	6,117
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age—Total.....	155	170
Legitimate —Male .....	85	88
Female .....	56	64
Illegitimate— Male.....	6	9
Female .....	8	9
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births—Total.....	25.87	28.35
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births—legitimate.....	25.51	27.07
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births—illegitimate.....	30.17	47.37
Deaths of Infants under 1 month of age—Total.....	98	119
Neo-Natal Mortality rate per 1,000 live births .....	16.36	19.85
Deaths of Infants under 1 week of age—Total .....	79	85
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births .....	13.19	14.18
Perinatal Mortality .....	30.34	33.68
Maternal Deaths (including abortion) .....	1	3
Death rate per 1,000 live births.....	0.17	0.50
Death rate per 1,000 live and still births.....	0.16	0.49

*Births and Deaths.* The births for 1963 were almost the same as those for 1962, the total of 5,991 representing a rate of 19.9 per 1,000 of the population. Deaths for 1963 were 3,326, representing the low death rate of 11.05 per 1,000 of the population.

Table I shows causes of deaths in age groups. About 55 per cent of all deaths are accounted for by combined deaths from all heart diseases and all forms of cancer. The following table shows the number of births and deaths and their respective rates at various periods since 1900.

**Births and Deaths since 1900**

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of births</i>	<i>Birth rate per 1,000 population</i>	<i>No. of deaths</i>	<i>Death rate per 1,000 population</i>
1963	5,991	19.9	3,326	11.0
1962	5,996	19.9	3,318	11.0
1961	5,911	19.7	3,535	11.8
1960	5,783	19.1	3,192	10.6
1959	5,644	18.7	3,334	11.0
1950	5,825	19.3	3,476	11.5
1940	4,984	18.6	4,089	15.3
1930	6,288	20.6	3,833	12.5
1920	8,469	29.1	3,834	13.2
1910	8,014	29.1	4,253	15.2
1900	7 820	32.7	4,610	19.2

The births and deaths in Kingston upon Hull during 1963 occurred over the year as follows :—

	<i>1st Quarter</i>	<i>2nd Quarter</i>	<i>3rd Quarter</i>	<i>4th Quarter</i>
Deaths .....	1,010	778	694	844
Births .....	1,522	1,565	1,500	1,404

*Area Comparability Factors.* The area comparability factors for this City furnished by the Registrar General are 0.97 for births and 1.23 for deaths. The adjusted birth rate is, therefore, 19.30 per 1,000 population and the adjusted death rate is 13.59.

*Male and Female Deaths.* The total of 3,326 deaths comprised 1,755 males and 1,571 females, this being 90 females to every 100 males. The death rate for males was 12.05 and females 10.12 per 1,000 of the population ; the disparity between the sexes was more marked than in recent years.

## PRINCIPAL SITES OF FATAL CANCER, 1963

SITE OF DISEASE		AGE GROUP								Tot- als	Grand Totals
		0-4	4-9	10- 14	15- 24	25- 44	45- 64	65- 74	over 75		
Buccal Cavity and Pharynx	M.	—	—	—	—	—	6	4	1	11	} 18
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	1	7	
Digestive System and Peritoneum	M.	—	—	—	—	5	52	34	24	115	} 208
	F.	—	—	—	—	2	22	24	45	93	
Respiratory System	M.	—	—	—	—	5	90	51	14	160	} 190
	F.	—	—	—	—	1	13	12	4	30	
Uterus	F.	—	—	—	—	6	8	4	3	21	21
Other Female Genital Organs	F.	—	—	—	—	2	19	8	4	33	33
Breast	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	} 59
	F.	—	—	—	—	5	33	11	10	59	
Male Genital Organs	M.	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	2
Urinary Organs	M.	—	—	—	—	—	6	21	20	47	} 65
	F.	—	—	—	—	1	3	5	9	18	
Skin (scrotum excepted)	M.	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	} 3
	F.	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	
Brain and other parts of the nervous system	M.	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	4	} 7
	F.	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	3	
Other or Unspecified Organs	M.	—	—	—	—	3	7	6	4	20	} 42
	F.	—	—	—	—	1	7	4	10	22	
Leukaemia and Aleukaemia	M.	—	—	1	—	—	2	2	3	8	} 10
	F.	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	
Total	M.	—	—	1	—	13	170	118	66	368	} 658
	F.	—	—	1	1	19	111	71	87	290	

N.B.—These figures have been compiled locally and may not agree with those of the Registrar-General which have been used elsewhere in this Report.



The main diseases with heavier mortality in males were :—

						<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
All Tuberculosis	....	....	....	....	....	13	5
Malignant Neoplasms, lung and bronchus				....	....	157	31
Coronary Disease	....	....	....	....	....	365	221
Bronchitis	....	....	....	....	....	172	84
Nephritis	....	....	....	....	....	22	7

In contrast the main diseases with heavier mortality in females were :—

						<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Vascular lesions of nervous system				....	....	162	249
Heart diseases (excluding coronary diseases)				....	....	242	319

*Cancer.* There were 668 deaths from all forms of cancer in 1963. This is a death rate of 2.22 per 1,000 of the population. As in former years more than one fifth of all deaths in the City were due to some form of cancer. Cancer of the lung and bronchus is the largest single cause in cancer deaths, there being 188 in this category during 1963. Over 80 per cent (157) of these were males and 58 per cent (91) died before attaining the age of 65 years.

*Coronary Diseases.* There were 586 deaths in this category during 1963. The incidence of this disease has steadily increased, both locally and nationally over a number of years, the local increase being more marked than the national one. In the past 10 years deaths of males in Kingston upon Hull have increased by 93 per cent, the figure of 189 male deaths from this cause in 1954 comparing with 365 in 1963. No fewer than 43 per cent of these male deaths (160) were in respect of persons who had not attained the age of 65 years.

*Heart Diseases (excluding coronary diseases).* Deaths from hypertension and other heart diseases were 561 in 1963. Over 85 per cent of these deaths were in respect of persons over 65 years of age.

*Vascular lesions of Nervous system.* There were 411 deaths from these causes. This is a rate of 1.37 per 1,000 of the population and is slightly lower than in 1962 when there were 438 deaths with a rate of 1.45. The disparity between the sexes was 100 males to 154 females and although this disparity is slightly less than in 1962 it is in fact above the average for the past 10 years which is 100 to 145. This disparity would appear to be largely influenced by the number of females over 75 years of age as more elderly females die from these causes than from any other cause. About 80 per cent of all the deaths from these causes are in respect of persons over 65 years of age.

*Influenza, Pneumonia, Bronchitis and other Non-Tuberculous Respiratory Diseases.* There were 539 deaths from these causes in 1963. This is a rate of 1.8 per 1,000 of the population. As in previous years the majority of the deaths were due to pneumonia and bronchitis. There were 256 deaths from bronchitis and following the pattern set in the past 10 years there were more than two male deaths to each female death.

*Population.* The structure of the population of Kingston upon Hull compared with that of England and Wales based on the 1961 census was as follows :—

### Percentage of Whole Population

Age Group	Kingston upon Hull		England and Wales	
	M	F	M	F
0—14	28.1	25.1	23.5	22.5
15—44	40.7	38.6	40.5	38.3
45—64	23.5	24.0	25.3	25.9
65 and over	7.8	12.2	9.5	14.3

As to be expected from the Registrar General's area comparability factors, the above figures show that the City has a younger population than is average throughout the country as a whole.

*Infectious Diseases.* There were 30 deaths from various infectious diseases, 18 of which were due to tuberculosis.

*Infant Mortality.* There were fewer infant deaths than in the previous two years. Altogether there were 155 deaths of children under 1 year of age, the infant mortality rate being 25.87. Of these deaths 79 occurred in the first week of life, giving an early neonatal mortality rate of 13.19. Prematurity, atelectasis or congenital malformations accounted for 62 of the early neonatal deaths. Table II shows the infant deaths by cause at various stages in the first year of life.

*Still Births.* There were 106 still births in Kingston upon Hull during 1963. This is a still birth rate of 17.39 per 1,000 live and still births, and compares with a rate of 17.3 for the country as a whole. The following table shows the still births by sex and cause.

### Still births by sex and cause of death

CAUSE OF DEATH	Male	Female	Total
Chronic disease in mother	—	—	—
Acute disease in mother	—	—	—
Diseases and conditions of pregnancy and childbirth	10	6	16
Absorption of toxic substances from mother	—	—	—
Difficulties in labour	—	1	1
Other causes in mother	—	—	—
Placental and cord conditions	18	14	32
Birth injury	8	3	11
Congenital malformations of foetus	7	13	20
Diseases of foetus and ill-defined causes	12	15	27
TOTAL	55	52	107

*Fifty years ago.* In 1913 cerebro spinal fever, acute poliomyelitis and tuberculosis all became notifiable infectious disease within the meaning of the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889. The birth rate in that year was 27.5—described as the lowest record. Looking back over the past 50 years, this rate has only once been exceeded since then, that being in 1920 when the rate was 29.1. Infant mortality that year was 1,025, giving a rate of 130 per 1,000 live births. Although tremendous progress has been made since then, it is still a matter of concern that, in 1963, 155 infants died under one year of age, the infant mortality rate being just under 26. The following table shows numbers of child deaths at 3 stages in the first year of life for both years.

### Deaths under 1 year of age

	Under 1 Week	1 to 4 Weeks	1 Month to 11 Months	Total Under 1 Year
1913	196	158	671	1,025
1963	79	19	57	155



Other mortality comparisons between the two years are as follows :—

								1913	1963
Deaths due to :—									
Measles	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	—
Diphtheria	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	34	—
Whooping Cough	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	76	1
Typhoid	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	40	—
Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	307	1
Tuberculosis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	299	18

There were 6 cases of smallpox in the City during 1913. 5 of the cases were members of one family, the other case was a fireman on board a ship which arrived in Hull from Smyrna (now Izmir). These cases caused the Medical Officer of the day and his staff considerable work and anxiety.

Accidents.

Accidents in or near the Home

NATURE OF ACCIDENT	SEX	0-4	5-14	15-44	45-64	65 and over	TOTALS	
Falls	M.	—	—	2	—	6	8	34
	F.	—	—	—	1	25	26	
Burns	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
	F.	—	—	—	1	5	6	
Gas Poisoning	M.	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Electric Shock	M.	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Falling Object	M.	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTALS	M.	—	—	2	2	7	11	43
	F.	—	—	—	2	30	32	



## Other Accidents—Mainly at Place of Work

NATURE OF ACCIDENT	SEX	0-4	5-14	15-44	45-64	65 and over	TOTALS	
Drowning	M.	—	1	3	2	—	6	6
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Falls	M.	—	1	2	2	—	5	5
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Aircraft Crashing	M.	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other	M.	—	—	1	1	—	2	2
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTALS	M.	—	2	7	5	—	14	14
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Grand Total	M.	—	2	9	7	7	25	57
	F.	—	—	—	2	30	32	

These figures have been compiled locally and may not agree with those in Table I.

*Accidents other than Motor Vehicle accidents.* There were 57 in this classification during 1963 ; this compares with 70 in 1962. The above table summarises the deaths, those due to accidents in or near the home being shown separately. Many of the deaths in or near the home were in respect of old people falling.

*Deaths due to Motor Vehicle accidents.* During 1963, there were 44 deaths of residents of Kingston upon Hull due to motor vehicle accidents. Thirty-two of these accidents occurred within the city boundaries and 12 occurred in other parts of the country. The following table shows the deaths by age and nature of accident.

Motor Vehicle traffic accidents

Nature of accident	SEX	0-4	5-14	15-44	45-64	65 & over	Totals	
To pedestrian	M.	—	2	1	1	3	7	12
	F.	—	2	—	—	3	5	
To pedal cyclist	M.	—	1	—	2	6	9	11
	F.	—	—	1	1	—	2	
Rider of motor cycle not involving collision	M.	—	—	3	—	—	3	3
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Motor cycle in collision with other motor vehicle	M.	—	—	2	2	—	4	4
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Involving running off roadway	M.	—	—	8	1	—	9	9
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Involving two or more motor vehicles	M.	—	—	2	1	—	3	5
	F.	—	—	2	—	—	2	
TOTAL	M.	—	3	16	7	9	35	44
	F.	—	2	3	1	3	9	

These figures have been compiled locally and may not agree with those in Table I.

TABLE I—PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH, 1963

DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS OF "RESIDENTS" WHETHER OCCURRING WITHIN OR WITHOUT THE DISTRICT

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 year	1 to 4	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 to 74	75 years and over	All Ages			Total Deaths in 1962
									Male	Female	Total	
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	—	—	—	—	2	10	4	1	12	5	17	18
Tuberculosis, other forms	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	3
Syphilitic Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	2	3	5	4
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Meningococcal infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other diseases classified as infective and Parasitic	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	2	3	5	2
Malignant Neoplasm, stomach	—	—	—	—	2	37	24	25	57	31	88	74
Malignant Neoplasm, lung, bronchus	—	—	—	—	6	100	67	15	157	31	188	169
Malignant Neoplasm, breast	—	—	—	—	5	33	11	10	—	59	59	64
Malignant Neoplasm, uterus	—	—	—	—	7	8	4	3	—	22	22	29
Malignant Neoplasm, lymphatic neoplasms	—	—	—	—	15	102	86	97	148	153	301	297
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	10	14
Leukæmia and Aleukæmia	—	—	1	1	—	2	2	4	6	11	17	23
Diabetes Mellitus	—	—	—	—	—	4	7	6	—	—	—	—
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	—	—	—	—	6	83	122	199	162	249	411	438
Coronary disease, angina	1	—	—	—	9	190	198	189	365	221	586	554
Hypertension, with heart disease	—	—	—	—	1	10	14	36	22	39	61	37
Other heart diseases	—	—	—	—	8	47	78	204	141	197	338	360
Other circulatory diseases	—	—	—	—	3	24	47	88	79	83	162	137
Influenza	—	—	—	—	1	4	2	4	7	4	11	26
Pneumonia	38	1	4	1	8	41	50	102	130	115	245	204
Bronchitis	5	2	—	1	5	52	103	88	172	84	256	283
Other diseases of Respiratory System	—	—	1	—	3	5	8	10	15	12	27	20
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	—	—	—	—	1	9	13	11	20	14	34	32
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhœa	—	1	—	—	—	2	3	6	3	9	12	16
Nephritis and Nephrosis	—	—	—	1	—	11	8	9	22	7	29	42
Hyperplasia of prostate	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	14	20	—	20	28
Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3
Congenital malformations	44	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	26	47	46
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	66	3	1	3	13	38	35	65	100	124	224	244
Motor vehicle accidents	—	—	5	7	12	8	9	3	35	9	44	35
All other accidents	—	—	2	3	5	9	8	30	24	33	57	70
Suicide	—	—	—	3	11	18	8	4	23	21	44	44
Homicide and operations of war	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2
Total	155	8	16	23	124	849	921	1230	1755	1571	3326	3318

Figures supplied by the Registrar General



TABLE II  
INFANT MORTALITY (NET DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE)—1963

CAUSES OF DEATH	1st Day	2nd Day	3rd Day	4th Day	5th Day	6th Day	7th Day	1st Week	2nd Week	3rd Week	4th Week	Under 1 Mth.	1/2 Mths.	2/3 Mths.	3/4 Mths.	4/5 Mths.	5/6 Mths.	6/7 Mths.	7/8 Mths.	8/9 Mths.	9/10 Mths.	10/11 Mths.	11/12 Mths.	Total	
																								1963	1962
Bronchitis ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	2
Pneumonia (all forms) .....	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	1	1	5	7	10	7	1	3	2	1	1	2	—	—	41	43
Whooping Cough ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Injury at Birth .....	7	2	1	1	1	—	—	12	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	4
Atelectasis ....	13	1	4	2	—	—	—	20	1	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	22
Congenital Malformations.....	10	2	—	3	2	2	1	20	6	6	2	34	2	2	3	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	45	40
Prematurity .....	14	3	3	—	1	1	—	22	1	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	46
Haemalitic Disease .....	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Other Causes .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	13
Total .....	47	9	8	6	4	4	1	79	9	7	3	98	11	13	12	5	5	3	2	1	3	2	—	155	—
1962 .....	45	17	9	3	3	4	4	85	15	8	11	119	9	9	8	9	6	4	2	1	2	—	1	—	170

These figures have been compiled locally and may not agree with those in Table I.

TABLE III

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1963 IN RESPECT OF THE 21 WARDS IN THE CITY

District	Estimated Popula- tion	Area in acres, Land and Inland Water- ways	Persons to an acre	No. of Births	Birth Rate per 1,000 Popula- tion	No. of Deaths	Death Rate from all causes per 1,000 Popula- tion	* No. of Deaths under 1 year	*Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 Live Births	†Perinatal Mortality Rate
Albert	7,844	285	27.5	201	25.6	64	8.2	11	54.7	29.6
Alexandra	14,639	598	24.5	311	21.2	156	10.7	4	12.9	31.3
Beverley	12,361	993	12.4	244	19.7	150	12.3	5	20.5	32.4
Botanic	12,611	248	50.9	399	31.6	151	12.0	7	17.5	19.8
East Central	6,523	170	38.4	181	27.7	68	10.4	5	27.6	32.4
West Central	9,349	120	77.9	266	28.5	133	14.2	8	30.1	33.2
Coltman	13,538	220	61.5	371	27.4	129	9.5	12	32.3	34.5
Drypool	6,658	381	17.5	192	28.8	68	10.2	4	20.8	40.6
Marfleet	17,178	1,401	12.3	272	15.8	138	8.0	6	22.1	36.0
Myton	3,710	263	14.1	67	18.1	57	15.4	4	59.7	14.7
Newland	14,575	705	20.7	214	14.7	217	14.9	8	37.4	32.3
North Newington	13,758	278	49.5	268	19.5	180	13.2	3	11.2	25.5
South Newington	11,677	332	35.2	292	25.0	137	11.8	10	34.2	46.8
Paragon	2,718	220	12.4	74	27.2	39	14.4	4	54.1	39.5
Park	8,414	214	39.3	247	29.4	132	15.7	9	36.4	20.0
Pickering	31,460	1,472	21.4	392	12.5	368	11.7	6	15.3	20.2
St. Andrew's	14,772	1,075	13.7	326	22.1	147	10.0	10	30.7	39.2
Southcoates	9,816	202	48.6	286	29.1	107	10.8	13	45.5	31.0
Stoneferry	16,632	1,610	10.3	314	18.9	198	11.8	4	12.7	15.8
Sutton	42,218	2,130	19.8	605	14.3	338	8.0	14	23.1	37.1
University	30,549	1,576	19.4	469	15.4	349	11.4	8	17.1	25.2
TOTAL	301,000	14,493	20.8	5,991	19.90	3,326	11.0	155	25.9	30.3

NOTES.—Ward populations have been estimated on the basis of the 1961 census figures.

\* Most of the infantile mortality rates of wards are based on very small numbers and comparisons with other areas or earlier years may have little statistical significance; it is preferable to refer to the absolute numbers involved.

† Perinatal Mortality Rate is stillbirths plus deaths under 1 week per thousand live and stillbirths.

# NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

## METEOROLOGY

Meteorological records are kept by the General Superintendent of Parks at a Climatological Station in Pearson Park. Readings are taken daily at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m.

Particulars of the meteorological readings will be found in Table IV.

Eight feet above sea level

	1963	1962
Highest Mean Temperature	.... 66.5 °F., 19.2 °C 23rd July	66.6 °F., 19.2 °C 15th June
Lowest Mean Temperature	.... 24.5 °F., —4.2 °C 24th Jan.	26.5 °F., — 3 °C. 25th Dec.
Total Rainfall	.... 28.8	21.3
No. of days on which rain fell	.... 203	186
No. of sunless days	.... 88	72
No. of hours of bright sunshine	.... 1322.3	1344.5

Direction of prevailing wind :—

	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Calm
1963	.... 7	69	12	58	4	140	9	39	27
1962	.... 13	49	10	35	18	123	13	73	31

## SUNSHINE AND RAINFALL FOR 1963 AND PREVIOUS 5 YEARS

	ANNUALLY		THIRD QUARTERS					
	Hours of Bright Sunshine	Inches of Rain	Hours of Bright Sunshine			Inches of Rain		
			July	Aug.	Sept.	July	Aug.	Sept.
1963	1,322	28.89	188.2	121.1	153.5	1.80	5.22	1.24
1962	1,344	21.30	121.1	149.4	103.7	1.80	4.10	2.30
1961	1,420	26.50	133.6	186.8	142.0	2.50	4.20	1.70
1960	1,239	30.38	142.2	153.0	93.5	3.04	2.31	2.36
1959	1,640	17.76	223.5	203.4	159.6	1.61	0.27	0.27
1958	1,267	28.56	166.9	149.5	135.6	3.24	2.20	2.27



TABLE IV

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1963

	At Nine a.m. Local Time		Mean Relative Humidity	At Nine p.m. Local Time		Mean Temperature at 9 p.m. Readings	Under-ground Temperature		Total Hours of Bright Sunshine	Directions of the Wind								Total Rainfall			
	Mean Reading of				Reading of Self-registering Thermometers					Wind											
	Baro- meter	Attach- ed Thrm. Thrm.		Dry Bulb Thrm.	Wet Bulb Thrm.		Max. in Air	Min. in Air		At 1 ft.	At 4 ft.	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.		W.	N.W.	Calm
January ..	ins. 30.3	deg. 34.1	deg. 31.8	deg. 31.1	% 92	deg. 36.0	deg. 28.0	deg. 32.0	deg. 33.2	deg. 40.6	hours 43.5	1	13	3	3	1	2	—	6	2	ins. 1.23
February ....	29.9	35.9	30.2	29.6	93	35.6	25.0	30.3	32.8	38.5	61.7	—	9	4	8	—	—	—	1	6	1.30
March ..	28.8	43.3	42.0	39.9	82	48.4	35.8	42.1	38.6	38.5	89.2	3	3	—	7	1	13	—	1	3	1.90
April ...	28.9	49.1	46.8	44.4	81	53.0	40.2	46.6	45.1	42.1	105.0	—	8	1	6	—	10	—	4	1	2.36
May ..	30.0	54.2	52.2	48.0	71	58.5	44.1	51.3	50.8	45.8	187.1	—	7	—	—	—	15	2	6	1	1.57
June .	29.9	61.2	58.9	55.0	77	64.9	50.5	57.7	58.1	50.6	195.7	—	11	1	3	—	13	—	1	1	4.05
July ..	28.8	63.3	60.7	56.6	76	66.7	51.0	58.9	60.2	53.6	188.2	1	1	1	10	—	12	1	4	1	1.80
August	29.7	62.1	58.7	55.4	80	64.2	51.8	58.0	59.1	55.4	121.1	1	6	1	1	1	14	2	3	2	5.22
September	30.0	57.1	56.9	53.6	79	63.9	48.8	56.4	56.2	54.3	153.5	—	5	1	1	1	11	2	3	6	1.85
October ..	30.0	53.4	51.3	49.5	87	58.0	46.1	52.1	51.9	52.4	160.3	—	—	—	6	—	22	—	2	1	2.81
November .	29.5	48.3	46.1	44.9	91	51.0	42.2	46.6	47.5	50.0	44.6	—	—	—	7	—	21	—	1	1	3.78
December ..	30.1	40.6	38.1	36.5	85	42.0	34.3	38.2	39.8	46.1	32.4	1	6	—	6	—	7	2	7	2	1.02
Total or Average ..	29.7	50.2	47.8	45.4	82.8	53.5	41.5	47.5	47.8	47.3	1382.3	7	69	12	58	4	140	9	39	27	28.89

## EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION

The following information has been kindly supplied by the Manager of the Kingston upon Hull Employment Exchange. In addition to Kingston upon Hull the Exchange covers an area to the east of the City including Hornsea and Withernsea, but of course the County Borough accounts for something in the region of nine-tenths of the population concerned.

*Unemployment.*

Average number of persons unemployed in one week of each month of the year :

	1963	1962
Men	3,301	2,611
Women	660	509
Juveniles	562	334
	<hr/> 4,523 <hr/>	<hr/> 3,454 <hr/>

1963		Percentage	National Percentage
Peak Month	February	4.1%	3.9%
	6,041		
Lowest Month	July	2.2%	2.0%
	3,247		

*Employment.* The figures for unemployment do not always give the complete picture of the employment situation in the area. The following figures of the number of employed persons reflect the national trend for more and more women to remain in employment on marriage or to return to employment after their families have become established.

	Males	Females	Total
1953	93,370	36,547	129,917
1954	92,713	40,150	132,863
1955	92,581	41,244	133,825
1956	93,837	44,170	133,007
1957	93,497	43,244	136,741
1958	95,043	43,606	138,649
1959	93,848	44,070	137,918
1960	93,705	45,963	139,668
1961	95,241	47,411	142,652
1962	97,518	49,457	146,975

*Industrial Rehabilitation.* During 1963 the numbers of persons who underwent a course of industrial rehabilitation at the Ministry of Labour Industrial Rehabilitation Unit at Chamberlain Road were as follows :—

<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
375	4	379

A further 34 people commenced the course but terminated prematurely because of sickness or for other reasons.

Included in the total are 78 men and women whose main disability was of a psychiatric nature. Seven blind men, not included in the above figures, had a course of industrial rehabilitation away from Hull. Following rehabilitation six of these men had a course of training at the Blind Institute and the seventh was trained for open employment.

The total number of registered disabled persons in the Hull Employment Exchange area, counted in April, 1962, was 5,978. Of these, there were 782 unemployed in mid-February, 1963, including 47 who were regarded as in need of sheltered employment. Similar figures for mid-July were 668, including 43 in need of sheltered employment.

*Sheltered Employment.* The Remploy Factory at Chamberlain Road continues to provide sheltered employment for men and women who, because of some disability are unsuitable for employment in open industry. At the end of the year one section of the factory employed 82 persons and the second section 84. Included in this latter figure are 74 tuberculous or ex-tuberculous patients.

The Consultant Chest Physician or one of his colleagues visits the factory each week. The health of the tuberculous patients was satisfactory on the whole, the relapse rate not being excessive. Since the factory opened in 1949, 282 tuberculous patients have been employed, some temporarily, later passing on to other work or vocational training outside.



## GENERAL HEALTH SERVICES

*Registration of Nursing Homes.* The number of nursing homes registered by the Local Authority is unchanged at 3, providing 12 maternity and 39 other beds. Under the provisions of the 1963 regulations governing the conduct of these establishments some modifications were recommended at two of the premises. In conjunction with the Fire Prevention Officer visits were paid to all the Homes and minor changes advocated. These have all been satisfactorily carried out.

Notification of change of ownership of one of the Homes was received and plans for extensions to these premises were submitted and recommendations made.

Staffing in all cases is adequate and the standard of care given to the patients satisfactory. The Supervisors of Midwives paid regular visits to those establishments registered for maternity cases.

*Medical Examinations.* Medical Officers of the Department carried out 688 examinations of Corporation employees in connection with the Sick Pay Scheme and 1,734 in respect of new appointments, admission to the Superannuation Scheme, fitness to continue in employment, etc. Of the total of 2,422 medical examinations, 1,633 were carried out at the East Hull Clinic, 744 at the After-Care Section Offices, 76 Lowgate, 2 at the Aldwark Manor Boarding School and 43 employees were examined in their own homes.

Commencing in 1956, the department's medical officers have carried out terminal medical examinations of students training at the Hull Training College, and in the year under review 149 students were examined, these examinations taking place at the Training College.

Also in 1963, the department undertook to medically examine intending students for the Pre-Nursing Course at the College of Technology, 29 students being examined at the Central School Clinic and 87 at 76 Lowgate.

*Open Spaces.* Information supplied by the Parks Superintendent shows that there are in the city and immediately adjoining it, approximately 806 acres of Public Parks, Gardens, Recreation Grounds and open spaces owned by the Corporation; and particulars kindly furnished by the Chief Education Officer indicate other open spaces to include sites controlled by the Education Committee and prepared for school playing fields, of an area of 535 acres. Additional sites not prepared for this purpose total 47 acres.

*City Mortuary.* During 1963, 460 post-mortem examinations were carried out in the City Mortuary.

Inquests were held at the Coroner's Court, Police Headquarters, Queen's Gardens. Dr. Philip Science, Her Majesty's Coroner for the City, has kindly furnished the following statistics :

	1963	1962
Inquests and post-mortems (including post-mortems where inquests were found to be unnecessary) ....	831	752
Enquiries, etc., in connection with which there were no post-mortems ....	172	182
	1,003	934
Inquests with Jury, exclusive of adjournments ....	47	52
Bodies accommodated at		
City Mortuary ....	512	454
Hospitals, etc. ....	491	480
	1,003	934

*Disposal of the Dead.* The Parks Superintendent has submitted the following information regarding cemeteries :—

Total area of cemetery land .....	162 acres
Area in use for interments .....	122 „
Area reserved for cemetery extensions but used for other purposes .....	40 „

The present accommodation for the disposal of the dead is considered to be adequate for a number of years.

*Cremations.* In 1963 the Crematorium carried out 2,102 cremations—an increase of 76 on the previous year. Of the cremations carried out at the Hull Crematorium 1,516 were in respect of residents of Kingston upon Hull, which was 45.6% of the total deaths for the same period.

## CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORIES

The chemical and bacteriological work undertaken in the City Laboratories in 1963 is the subject of a separate report by the City Analyst and Corporation Bacteriologist, R. T. Hunter, Esq., B.Sc., F.R.I.C.

The number of samples submitted to his Department for chemical analysis under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, was 2,670.

A total of 560 samples were submitted for bacteriological examination and included the following :—

Milk	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	278
Washed milk bottles	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14
Ice Cream	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	104
Swimming bath waters	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	164

Most of the bacteriological work for this city is performed in the Medical Research Council's Public Health Laboratory, which is accommodated in the same building as the City Laboratories. The Public Health Laboratory is under the direction of Dr. J. H. McCoy, and serves as the bacteriological centre for a wide area of Yorkshire.

## NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

The Director of Welfare Services has kindly supplied the following particulars about the working of the above-mentioned Act and those parts of the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act relative to the welfare services.

Residential accommodation for elderly and other persons in need of care and attention not otherwise available to them is now being provided for 710 persons in 19 residential Homes, administered by the Welfare Services Department. Accommodation was provided by other Authorities during the year for 7 persons for whom Kingston upon Hull accepted financial responsibility. Additionally, arrangements were made or continued with Voluntary Organisations, for the accommodation of 62 persons deemed to be ordinarily resident in this City.

Temporary accommodation has been provided on a full-time occupation basis and for " overnight " stays only.



No action was taken under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, for the removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention.

Sheltered workshop facilities have been provided through the agency of the Hull and East Riding Institute for the Blind for 87 blind and partially sighted men and women in various trades. Arrangements were made for the general welfare of 738 blind and 215 partially sighted persons in the City, including assisted holidays, teaching Braille or Moon, social centres, outings, provision of aids, home teaching and visiting, wireless facilities, handicrafts, &c.

During the year 190 forms B.D.8. were completed and the persons ophthalmically examined were classified as follows :

Certified Blind	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	62
Transferred from Partially Sighted to Blind Register						....	....	....	17
Re-certified Blind	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Certified Partially Sighted		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	54
Transferred from Blind to Partially Sighted Register						....	....	....	3
De-certified from Blind Register			....	....	....	....	....	....	—
De-certified from Partially Sighted Register					....	....	....	....	5
Not considered Blind or Partially Sighted	....			....	....	....	....	....	6
Re-examined with no change in category	....		....		....	....	....	....	42
									190

Treatment of Persons Examined :—	New Cases	—
1. Persons examined in the last 24 hours	10	10
2. Persons examined in the last 7 days	20	20
3. Persons examined in the last 14 days	30	30
4. Persons examined in the last 30 days	40	40
5. Persons examined in the last 60 days	50	50
6. Persons examined in the last 90 days	60	60
7. Persons examined in the last 120 days	70	70
8. Persons examined in the last 150 days	80	80
9. Persons examined in the last 180 days	90	90
10. Persons examined in the last 210 days	100	100
11. Persons examined in the last 240 days	110	110
12. Persons examined in the last 270 days	120	120
13. Persons examined in the last 300 days	130	130
14. Persons examined in the last 330 days	140	140
15. Persons examined in the last 360 days	150	150
16. Persons examined in the last 390 days	160	160
17. Persons examined in the last 420 days	170	170
18. Persons examined in the last 450 days	180	180
19. Persons examined in the last 480 days	190	190
20. Persons examined in the last 510 days	200	200
21. Persons examined in the last 540 days	210	210
22. Persons examined in the last 570 days	220	220
23. Persons examined in the last 600 days	230	230
24. Persons examined in the last 630 days	240	240
25. Persons examined in the last 660 days	250	250
26. Persons examined in the last 690 days	260	260
27. Persons examined in the last 720 days	270	270
28. Persons examined in the last 750 days	280	280
29. Persons examined in the last 780 days	290	290
30. Persons examined in the last 810 days	300	300
31. Persons examined in the last 840 days	310	310
32. Persons examined in the last 870 days	320	320
33. Persons examined in the last 900 days	330	330
34. Persons examined in the last 930 days	340	340
35. Persons examined in the last 960 days	350	350
36. Persons examined in the last 990 days	360	360
37. Persons examined in the last 1020 days	370	370
38. Persons examined in the last 1050 days	380	380
39. Persons examined in the last 1080 days	390	390
40. Persons examined in the last 1110 days	400	400
41. Persons examined in the last 1140 days	410	410
42. Persons examined in the last 1170 days	420	420
43. Persons examined in the last 1200 days	430	430
44. Persons examined in the last 1230 days	440	440
45. Persons examined in the last 1260 days	450	450
46. Persons examined in the last 1290 days	460	460
47. Persons examined in the last 1320 days	470	470
48. Persons examined in the last 1350 days	480	480
49. Persons examined in the last 1380 days	490	490
50. Persons examined in the last 1410 days	500	500
51. Persons examined in the last 1440 days	510	510
52. Persons examined in the last 1470 days	520	520
53. Persons examined in the last 1500 days	530	530
54. Persons examined in the last 1530 days	540	540
55. Persons examined in the last 1560 days	550	550
56. Persons examined in the last 1590 days	560	560
57. Persons examined in the last 1620 days	570	570
58. Persons examined in the last 1650 days	580	580
59. Persons examined in the last 1680 days	590	590
60. Persons examined in the last 1710 days	600	600
61. Persons examined in the last 1740 days	610	610
62. Persons examined in the last 1770 days	620	620
63. Persons examined in the last 1800 days	630	630
64. Persons examined in the last 1830 days	640	640
65. Persons examined in the last 1860 days	650	650
66. Persons examined in the last 1890 days	660	660
67. Persons examined in the last 1920 days	670	670
68. Persons examined in the last 1950 days	680	680
69. Persons examined in the last 1980 days	690	690
70. Persons examined in the last 2010 days	700	700
71. Persons examined in the last 2040 days	710	710
72. Persons examined in the last 2070 days	720	720
73. Persons examined in the last 2100 days	730	730
74. Persons examined in the last 2130 days	740	740
75. Persons examined in the last 2160 days	750	750
76. Persons examined in the last 2190 days	760	760
77. Persons examined in the last 2220 days	770	770
78. Persons examined in the last 2250 days	780	780
79. Persons examined in the last 2280 days	790	790
80. Persons examined in the last 2310 days	800	800
81. Persons examined in the last 2340 days	810	810
82. Persons examined in the last 2370 days	820	820
83. Persons examined in the last 2400 days	830	830
84. Persons examined in the last 2430 days	840	840
85. Persons examined in the last 2460 days	850	850
86. Persons examined in the last 2490 days	860	860
87. Persons examined in the last 2520 days	870	870
88. Persons examined in the last 2550 days	880	880
89. Persons examined in the last 2580 days	890	890
90. Persons examined in the last 2610 days	900	900
91. Persons examined in the last 2640 days	910	910
92. Persons examined in the last 2670 days		

## 1. Surgical Cases

(a)	Treatment successful	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
(b)	Treatment refused	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
(c)	Treatment unsuccessful	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
(d)	Awaiting operation	....	....	....	....	....	....	18
(e)	Unfit for treatment	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
(f)	No action owing to death		....	....	....	....	....	1
								27

## 2. Medical Cases

(a) Receiving treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
-------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

### 3. Cases for Ophthalmic Medical Supervision

(a) Receiving treatment	....	....	....	....	....	....	9
-------------------------	------	------	------	------	------	------	---

#### 4. Optical Cases

(a) Treatment received

Details of follow-up action in cases certified as Partially Sighted, and recommended for treatment :—

1. *Surgical Cases*

(a) Treatment refused	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
(b) Awaiting Operation	....	....	....	....	....	....	12
(c) No action owing to death....	....	....	....	....	....	....	—
(d) Treatment successful	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
(e) Treatment unsuccessful	....	....	....	....	....	....	—
(f) Unfit for treatment	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
							—
							15
							—

2. *Medical Cases*

(a) Receiving treatment	....	....	....	....	....	....	10
-------------------------	------	------	------	------	------	------	----

3. *Cases for Ophthalmic Medical Supervision*

(a) Receiving treatment	....	....	....	....	....	....	8
-------------------------	------	------	------	------	------	------	---

4. *Optical Cases*

(a) Treatment received	....	....	....	....	....	....	8
------------------------	------	------	------	------	------	------	---

The Welfare Services Committee provided for the general welfare of 235 persons who are Deaf without speech, 61 persons who are Deaf with Speech and for 218 Hard of Hearing persons. Visiting, advisory, casework, interpretation services, etc., were provided by the Department, including the administration of an assisted holiday scheme and services for placement in employment. Recreation, religious and social facilities were provided through agency arrangements with the Hull and East Yorkshire Institute for the Deaf.

The welfare of Handicapped Persons (General Classes) was developed still further and services were provided for 2,354 persons, including casework, visiting and advisory services, craftwork, provision of aids and adaptations, social centres/day clubs, special transport, meals services, assisted holidays, outings, etc. Ten Handicapped Persons are provided with sheltered workshop employment in accordance with the Council's Scheme.

A comprehensive visiting and welfare service has been maintained for elderly persons in the City through the Department's Social Welfare Officers and services currently provided include meals, recreation, assisted holidays, social centres, etc.

Other services made available included the temporary protection of property and burial or cremation of deceased persons in certain circumstances.

## EPILEPTICS AND CEREBRAL PALSY

A cerebral palsy clinic is held from time to time at the Frederick Holmes Special School and children of both school and pre-school age are seen there for diagnosis and treatment. These children include not only those attending the school but others who are treated as out-patients.

The existence of the clinic is well known and cases are referred by general medical practitioners, hospitals and the Maternity and Child Welfare section of the Health Department.

No special arrangements exist for the treatment of epilepsy but examination for diagnosis can be made at the school pædiatric clinics.

Most of the epileptic children attend ordinary schools except when this is not possible owing to other physical or mental handicap and except for a very small number who, owing to bad home conditions, are resident in epileptic colonies.

Normally, arrangements for the treatment of both epileptics and cerebral palsies are made by the general practitioner.

The following three tables show the incidence of epilepsy and cerebral palsy so far as it is known.

### *Epileptics*

Attending ordinary schools	....	....	....	....	....	....	148*
Attending independent schools		....	....	....	....	....	—
Attending special schools—							
Day educationally subnormal	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
Residential educationally subnormal		....	....	....	....	....	3*
Day physically handicapped	....	....	....	....	....	....	5†
Day open air	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Day partially sighted	....	....	....	....	....	....	1

\* 1 child also spastic

† Also spastic



*Cerebral Palsies*

Pre-school children	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Attending ordinary schools	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	17†
Attending independent schools....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Attending special schools—								
Day physically handicapped	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	38*
Residential physically handicapped	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	—
Day educationally subnormal	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Residential educationally subnormal	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1‡
Day deaf	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
Day partially sighted	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Residential hospital (Adela Shaw)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1

\* Five children are also epileptic

† 1 child is also epileptic

‡ This child is also epileptic

Of the total number of mentally subnormal persons known to the Department :—

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number who are subject to epilepsy ....	16	19	35
Number who suffer in varying degrees from cerebral palsy ....	9	14	23
Number who are subject to epilepsy and also suffer in varying degrees from cerebral palsy ....	7	9	16

PART II

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE  
AND SANITATION

## GENERAL INFORMATION

*Water.* The Water Engineer and Manager has kindly supplied the following information.

The supply to the whole area has been satisfactory in quality and quantity. Regular bacteriological and chemical analyses were made in the Water Department's own laboratories of all the sources and also at selected points in the distribution system, and these were satisfactory. Determinations of plumbosolvent action were also made regularly at the Water Department's laboratories and again results were satisfactory. No reports of contamination were received.

The Water Department supplies 97,312 dwellings within the City, covering the whole of the estimated population of 303,268. Distribution is by public water mains direct to houses, etc., no supplies being given by means of standpipes.

*Drainage and Sewerage.* The City Engineer reports that following the completion of the 10' 9" diameter Northern Trunk Sewer from Hedon Road to Ings Road, together with the first section of the 8' 0"—6' 0" diameter Sutton Branch Sewer from Ings Road to Saltshouse Road, as part of the East Hull Main Drainage Scheme, it was possible to proceed with estate roads, sewers and housing on the land east of Sutton during the year. To enable development to proceed in the north western sector of the above land, part of the 42" diameter Tweendykes Branch Sewer, from the 6' 0" diameter Sutton Branch Sewer to the junction of Ings Road and Tweendykes Road, is at present under construction. The surface water drainage from that part of the development under construction, together with the sewage from 129 houses completed by the end of the year, was discharged into the above sewers and dealt with by the temporary pumping station at Hedon Road, referred to in previous reports.

In order to relieve existing overloaded sewers and to permit further development to take place in other areas of East Hull, including the Stoneferry industrial areas, it will be necessary to construct further trunk sewers and the extensions to the East Hull Pumping Station. Design work upon the latter has continued during the year and more satisfactory progress is now being made, subject to the occasional need to deploy certain of the available staff upon current and routine work. In connection with the proposed scheme to abandon the Foredyke Stream by diverting its flow into the Holderness Drain at Great Culvert, north of Sutton, further negotiations have taken place with the Officers of the Hull and East Yorkshire River Board. These have been principally concerned with the hydraulic capacity and form of the intake arrangements required to abstract the increased flow from the Holderness Drain and discharge it through the adjacent extended East Hull Pumping Station, during periods when it will be necessary to supplement the normal gravity discharge of the Drain into the River Humber.



In accordance with instructions previously given to them, the Corporation's Consulting Engineers proceeded with the detailed design of the sewage treatment works and surface water storage lagoon for the land to be developed outside the City, north of Sutton Road, and by the end of the year they had issued tender documents to contractors for the whole of the Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering work involved. It is anticipated that the construction of these works, to deal initially with a population of 20,000 persons, will commence during the first half of next year. Following discussions with officials of the Hull and East Yorkshire River Board, the Board have now given consent to the bringing into use of two separate outlets to the River Hull for discharging treated sewage and surface water respectively. Towards the end of the year the Consulting Engineers were also engaged upon the completion of the final detailed design of the trunk sewerage system to serve the first area of development of the above land.

In West Hull, the works constructed under the West Hull and Haltemprice Joint Main Drainage Scheme continued to operate satisfactorily. However, until the Prince's Avenue/Beverley Road Trunk Sewer and the Central Area Trunk Sewer have been designed and constructed, to complete the West Hull Main Drainage Scheme, drainage restrictions must continue to apply in certain districts. The latter are located, principally, in the Beverley Road area, north of Desmond Avenue, since the existing Beverley Road sewer which serves that area is very seriously overloaded, and surcharges at times of heavy rainfall. The development of the private housing estate between Beverley Road and the River Hull, north of Haworth Hall, continued during the year. The developer successfully appealed to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government against the refusal of the Corporation to take over the temporary pumping station, sewage disposal works and certain sewers connected with this estate until various defects had been remedied. In the last two months of the year the works were vested in the Corporation by a declaration of the Minister, notwithstanding the alleged defects, except in the case of the fractured 42" diameter outfall sewer leading into the main pumping station, which has not been vested in the Corporation. Due to the extremely small population yet resident on the estate, and the short time for which the Corporation have been responsible for the sewage disposal works, it is not possible to report upon the operation of the latter in this report. Nevertheless, certain modifications and remedial works are having to be carried out as a result of experience already gained.

The control of trade effluent discharges into the sewerage system in order to exclude those likely to be dangerous to sewer operatives and/or injurious to the sewer fabric, has continued throughout the year. On the 1st December certain local undertakings were authorised by the Ministry of Housing and Local

Government to accumulate, and subsequently dispose of, liquid radio-active waste. The authorisations were issued by the Ministry in accordance with powers conferred upon them by the Radio-Active Substances Act, 1961, and in only one case, to date, have the Corporation been afforded the opportunity to comment upon the proposed conditions of disposal and obtain amendments thereto.

*Public Cleansing.* The Public Cleansing Superintendent has supplied the following information appertaining to the services.

#### Refuse Collection and Disposal :

			<i>Loads</i>	<i>Tons</i>
Total domestic and trade refuse collected	....		44,963	73,635
Disposal by separation and incineration	....	....	31,922	50,082
Disposal by controlled tipping	....	....	13,041	23,553
			44,963	73,635
Waste paper collected by special vehicles	....	....	1,131	541
Refuse from bombed sites	....	....	99	253
Refuse delivered by private traders and disposed of as follows :				
By separation and incineration	....	....	779	257
By controlled tipping	....	....	1,308	3,272
Total refuse dealt with	....	....	48,280	77,958

#### Total refuse disposed of by means of controlled tipping :

Refuse collected by the Department	....	....	13,041	23,553
Refuse delivered by private traders	....	....	1,308	3,272
Refuse from bombed sites	....	....	99	253
Residual materials from Refuse Disposal Plant (Dust, Clinker, Debris, etc.)	....	....	7,121	30,790
Street Sweepings and gully detritus	....	....	2,382	6,381
			23,951	64,249

*Salvage.* The following income was received from the sale of waste paper, scrap metals and steam:

	£
Waste paper	5,236
Scrap Metals	13,395
Steam	10,850

In December a service commenced for the daily collection (except Saturdays and Sundays) of incontinence pads. These items are conveyed to the Destructor and burnt immediately upon arrival.

*Tips.* The following tips were available during the year :—

Low Bransholme Farm  
Winestead

Hessle Foreshore—A small portion retained for the tipping of gully detritus.

*Street Cleansing.* The mileage of streets within the city boundary is approximately 269 and these are swept by 124 sweepers and 4 mechanical sweeping machines operating from 29 sub-depots. It is estimated that the total mileage swept during the year was 45,417.

During the year 35,156 gullies were cleansed, 5 mechanical gully machines being employed on this work when available. These machines were also used for the cleansing of cesspits for adjoining Local Authorities and private firms, the cost of which was recoverable.

*Public Conveniences.* During the year a new convenience was completed and opened to the public on the West side of Drypool Bridge and two more are expected to be completed during the coming year in East Hull. One urinal had to be demolished when work commenced on the Fly-over on Anlaby Road.

Total accommodation within the City is now as follows :—

Attended Conveniences	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Unattended Conveniences	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Urinals	.....	.....	.....	.....	28

*Staff.* The staff of the Department at 31st December, 1963, was 638 including supervisory and administrative staff.



## ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE AND SANITATION

This section of the report, together with the following sections on Housing and Food and Drugs, covers most of the work carried out by the public health inspectors. Table V summarises the number of inspections made, notices served and improvements effected, and the corresponding figures for 1962 are included for comparison.

It will be seen that the total figures were very similar to those of the previous year except that there was an increase of nearly 4,000 in the number of miscellaneous visits and a corresponding fall in the number of visits to smoke control areas. There were also substantial decreases in the number of visits made to houses-in-multiple-occupation and shops. The miscellaneous visits were mainly in connection with housing—obtaining preliminary details before the representation of an area, preparation of drawings, etc. The fall in the number of visits to smoke control areas was due to the greater use of clerical staff and the postal services in connection with publicity and the answering of enquiries. The decrease in Shops Act inspections was the result of staff shortage.

With regard to houses-in-multiple-occupation, we started the year optimistically, expecting to make substantial progress in this very pressing problem. The Housing Act, 1961 had provided new powers relating to these houses and by the end of 1962, a number had been surveyed with a view to enforcing major improvements. Ten houses were selected as test cases and in December, 1962, notices were served on all the owners under Sections 12(2), 15, and 19(4) of the Act. The Fire Brigade Committee took simultaneous action under Section 16. These notices aimed to secure additional sanitary accommodation, water supply, cooking facilities, food storage accommodation, etc.; to secure better management by the making of Management Orders; to limit the number of occupants; and to provide satisfactory means of escape in case of fire. In only one case did the owner commence to carry out the necessary work. Three owners lodged notice of appeal to the County Court; four other owners gave all their tenants notice to quit (47 occupants in the 4 houses) and succeeded in getting them out; two others gave verbal notice to their tenants, resulting in a further 11 tenants leaving.

The situation was reported to the Council and consideration was given to the question of compulsory acquisition of the properties. Eventually Compulsory Purchase Orders were made in respect of two of the houses and these Orders were confirmed but only after all the tenants had been turned out.

It became clear to the Council that the 1961 Act did not provide an answer to this problem. The government apparently came to the same conclusion because a new Housing Bill was introduced into Parliament during 1963 and is expected to become law in 1964. It will aim at speeding up action concerning houses-in-multiple-occupation.

TABLE V

## SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS AND SUBSEQUENT ACTION

	1962	1963
Complaints registered	9014	10953
<i>Inspections and Investigations, etc.—</i>		
Houses (under Public Health Act)	6310	6570
Houses (under Housing Act)	1541	3339
Houses (for overcrowding)	142	96
Passages, Areas, etc.	476	635
Ownership of Premises, etc.	3817	3741
Premises infested with—Rats or Mice	3068	2704
Insect Pests	1568	1540
Milkshops and Dairies	186	213
Ice-cream Premises	589	371
Caravans	386	479
Drainage	2719	3518
Rent Act Inspections...	220	121
Inspections re Corporation Tenancies	1940	2039
Miscellaneous	7182	11106
Offensive Trades Premises	{ Day 667 Night 397	462 219
Smoke Observations and Inspections (Industrial)	1745	1834
Dust and Grit Observations and Inspections	417	510
Visits in connection with Smoke Control Areas	26972	23553
Noise Observations and Inspections	77	225
Pigsty Premises	101	16
Common Lodging Houses	{ Day 441 Night 59	307 27
Seamen's Lodging Houses	{ Day 290 Night 42	172 25
Houses in multiple occupation	{ Day 4357 Night 57	2972 5
Factories—General and Sanitary Provisions	497	541
Shops (Observations and Inspections)	13472	9842
Shops (Sunday Trading)	2328	3284
Cinemas and Theatres	10	—
Bakehouses	270	282
Workplaces	833	1569
Other Food premises	834	642
Totals	84010	82959

*Revisits and Re-inspections—*

Houses (under Public Health Act)	....	....	....	....	3136	4147
Houses (under Housing Act)	....	....	....	....	421	544
Factories—General and Sanitary Provisions		....	....	....	176	161
Miscellaneous	....	....	....	....	7833	7099
					<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	....	....	....	....	11566	11951

TABLE V—Continued

*Notices served—*

[illegible]

*Result of Action taken—*

[illegible]



## Houses in respect of which defects were remedied—

By owners as a result of :

Informal action	.....	2932	2874
Notices under Public Health Act	.....	1794	1705

By Local Authority in default of owners :

Under Public Health Act	.....	3204	2714
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Totals	.....	7930	7293
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TABLE VI

## STATUTORY NOTICES SERVED DURING 1963

Act and Section under which served :	No. of Notices served	No. complied with (including those served in previous years and complied with in 1963)	No. of Notices complied with by the Corporation in default of owner (included in Col. (3))	No. not complied with at the end of 1963
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Public Health Act, 1936—</i>				
Section 24—Sewers	98	76	67	1
Do. (as amended by Section 49 of the Kingston upon Hull Corporation Act, 1952)	1545	1538	1316	69
Section 39—Drains, etc.	86	52	19	24
„ 45—Water-closets	344	243	49	36
„ 56—Paving of :				
Yards	35	27	10	35
Courts	96	63	59	73
Passages	96	11	10	32
„ 75—Dustbins	68	72	10	14
„ 93—Nuisances	1156	976	1	243
<i>Kingston upon Hull Corporation Act, 1952—</i>				
Section 51—Stopped-up drains	348	279	169	25
<i>Clean Air Act, 1956—</i>				
Sections 1, 11 and 16	34	34	—	—
Totals	3,906	3,371	1,710	552

*Legal Proceedings.* During the year, the Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector laid information in respect of 63 nuisances. In 28 cases the summonses were withdrawn because the necessary work had been carried out prior to the Court hearing. In 35 cases Nuisance Abatement Orders were made by the Court and in addition, in 8 cases, the magistrate imposed fines—£2, £1 1s. 0d. and 6 of £4. A further 8 summonses were issued for failure to comply with Nuisance Orders and as a result, one owner was fined £4, £8 and £16, and the other 5 owners £3, £2, £2, £1 10s. 0d. and £1 respectively.

*Pigeons, Nuisances from.* Under the provisions of Section 48 of the Kingston upon Hull Corporation Act, 1930, the Council are empowered to trap pigeons believed to have no owners. The birds are caught alive in large traps which are replenished daily with food and water. During the year 1247 birds were trapped, compared with 1006 in 1962. Of the former number 309 were ringed birds and, after the information concerning ownership had been obtained from the various Homing Unions, the owners were asked whether they desired the birds to be returned to them. A small fee was charged to cover the cost of transport and feeding during the time the birds had been in the possession of the Local Authority. Since 1951, 13,525 pigeons have been caught.

The dock area continued to be the principal breeding ground for pigeons in the City. Grain is imported into the docks throughout the year and some of these imports are conveyed from the dock by road. In consequence there is a certain amount of spillage from the vehicles on the road surface of the dock areas and these circumstances make the problem of catching the birds more difficult.

## ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The report for last year mentioned that this city was co-operating with the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research in a scheme for obtaining accurate measurements of atmospheric pollution on a standardised and nation-wide basis. All the co-operating bodies are using apparatus of identical design, installed in five specified types of neighbourhood so that results from different towns and districts can be compared. As an additional precaution, all the chosen sites have been inspected and approved by officers of the D.S.I.R. to ensure they are truly representative of the particular area and in conformity with the general scheme. Our local stations came into operation at the end of last year but 1963 provides the first records over a full year, as follows :—

Type of District	Average for the Year 1963 Microgrammes per cu. metre of Air	
	Smoke	Sulphur dioxide
Residential district with high population density (Gordon Street)	197	146
Residential district with low population density (Ellerburn Avenue)	130	105
Industrial Working District (Clough Road)	96	154
Commercial District (High Street)	129	129
Smoke Control Area (Greenwich Avenue)	38	77

From the above it will be seen that the greatest amount of sulphur was in the Clough Road industrial district. Sulphur is the best index of the amount of fuel burned in the district since its production is not dependent upon the efficiency of the fireplaces or furnaces concerned. Smoke, on the other hand, is entirely due to inefficient combustion—hence the relatively high figures for smoke, as compared with sulphur, at Gordon Street and Ellerburn Avenue, and the low figure at Clough Road. In simple terms this means that in the vicinity of Clough Road there is the highest concentration of fuel-burning plant (including the electricity power station and many large factories) but they burn their fuel so efficiently that it produces much less smoke than residential areas produce from their smaller amount of coal.

The highest reading for smoke on any one day (1008 microgrammes per cubic metre) was recorded by the High Street instrument on Monday, 23rd December, but there was no comparable record for the 4 other instruments on that date, as they run continuously over the week-end and give an average figure for the three days. The worst day for which there are records from every station was the 24th January, when there was only a slight air movement of 2 m.p.h. from the South West. On that date the figures for the five stations were (in the same order as before) 932, 904, 884, 888 and 832. Even the smoke control area recorded a high figure on that date, the reason being that the instrument is situated  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile from the boundary of the area, and beyond that, to the south-west, is a closely built-up area not yet subject to control.



The highest and lowest monthly averages are shown in the following table :—

Type of District	Highest and Lowest Monthly Averages of Smoke, recorded in Microgrammes per cu. metre of Air	
	Highest (Jan.)	Lowest (June)
Residential District with high population density (Gordon Street)	388	75
Residential District with low population density (Ellerburn Avenue)	267	35
Industrial Working District (Clough Road)	170	25
Commercial District (High Street)	274	53
Smoke Control Area (Greenwich Avenue)	80	10

AREA	Acreage	Premises					Estimated Cost of Adaptation (Houses only)
		In-dustrial	Com-mercial	Domes-tic	Oth-ers	Total	
<i>Operative since 1/6/59</i>							£
No. 1 (Central)	74	5	527	74	76	682	401
No. 2 (Longhill Estate)	228	—	18	2295	3	2316	688
No. 3 (Greatfield Estate)	258	—	18	2359	6	2383	18
<i>Operative since 1/10/61</i>							
No. 4 (Eastern)	1610	15	97	6408	35	6555	47676
No. 5 (Northern)	483	—	16	41	2	59	156
No. 6 (Central)	122	37	1118	286	144	1585	3440
No. 7 (Central)	66	22	145	902	46	1115	5846
No. 8 (Central)	10	—	20	3	5	28	60
<i>Operative since 1/10/62</i>							
No. 9 (South Western)	1044	5	144	6660	28	6837	118740
<i>Operative since 1/10/63</i>							
No. 10 (Western)	953	3	110	7559	13	7685	101419
TOTALS	4848	87	2213	26587	358	29245	278444

*Smoke Control Areas.* In response to Circular 5/59 of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, the Council submitted a programme of smoke control areas which aimed at covering the whole of the city at the rate of about 8,000 premises or 1,000 acres per annum, the task to be completed by 1971. The preceding table shows the progress made up to the end of 1963.

In accordance with the programme, proposals for area No. 11 were submitted to the Cleansing and Sanitary Committee in November. These related to a large area in the North-western corner of the city and involved 9,510 premises covering 1,104 acres. The Committee decided to defer consideration of the matter on account of the uncertainty of the fuel situation and no further progress had been made by the end of the year.

The legal procedure for establishing smoke control areas makes it necessary for the local authority to give prior notice to everyone affected. A period of more than six weeks is then allowed for objections to be sent to the Minister of Housing and Local Government, and if any such objections are made, the Minister must hold a local enquiry before the matter can proceed any further. It is a notable fact that not a single formal objection was raised in respect of any of the above-mentioned Orders—covering 29,245 premises and made over a period of four years. There have, however, been letters in the local press, and complaints raised by members of the Council, concerning inadequate supplies of the premium solid smokeless fuels and some people have experienced difficulties in igniting and burning coke. But in order to keep these complaints in true proportion it is well to bear in mind the total number of premises involved (as stated above) and the fact that the North Eastern Gas Board sells as much Gloco to householders outside smoke control areas (including Haltemprice and surrounding districts) as it does to people within smoke control areas, and these outside people are buying it with complete freedom of choice because they prefer it to coal. It is clear that the results obtained depend to a large extent on the method of use.

The Government White Paper on Domestic Fuel Supplies and the Clean Air Policy, published in December, reviewed the position and recommended certain changes of policy. It recognised that the amount of coke produced at gasworks is likely to decrease due to new methods of producing gas. To meet this situation and enable smoke control work to continue, it recommends changes in connection with financial grants for conversions so that the new glass-fronted room heater, under-floor draught fires, electric storage heaters, gas fires and convectors, oil-heaters and other appliances will all qualify for grant, subject to compliance with existing rules. This will give householders a much wider choice of appliances and fuels and should overcome the complaints mentioned above.



*Industrial Smoke and Dust.* Since the war there has been a striking reduction in the amount of smoke produced by industry. It is now fully recognised that dark smoke is wasted fuel and many firms have installed mechanical stokers and highly efficient boilers and furnaces. The value of certain provisions of the Clean Air Act, requiring firms to notify the local authority before installing new boiler plant, is also becoming apparent. Dust and grit emissions, however, are not being reduced so rapidly. The prevention of such emissions involves the installation of very costly plant and shows no financial return. It therefore necessitates constant vigilance and pressure from the local authority before some of these cases can be cleared up satisfactorily.

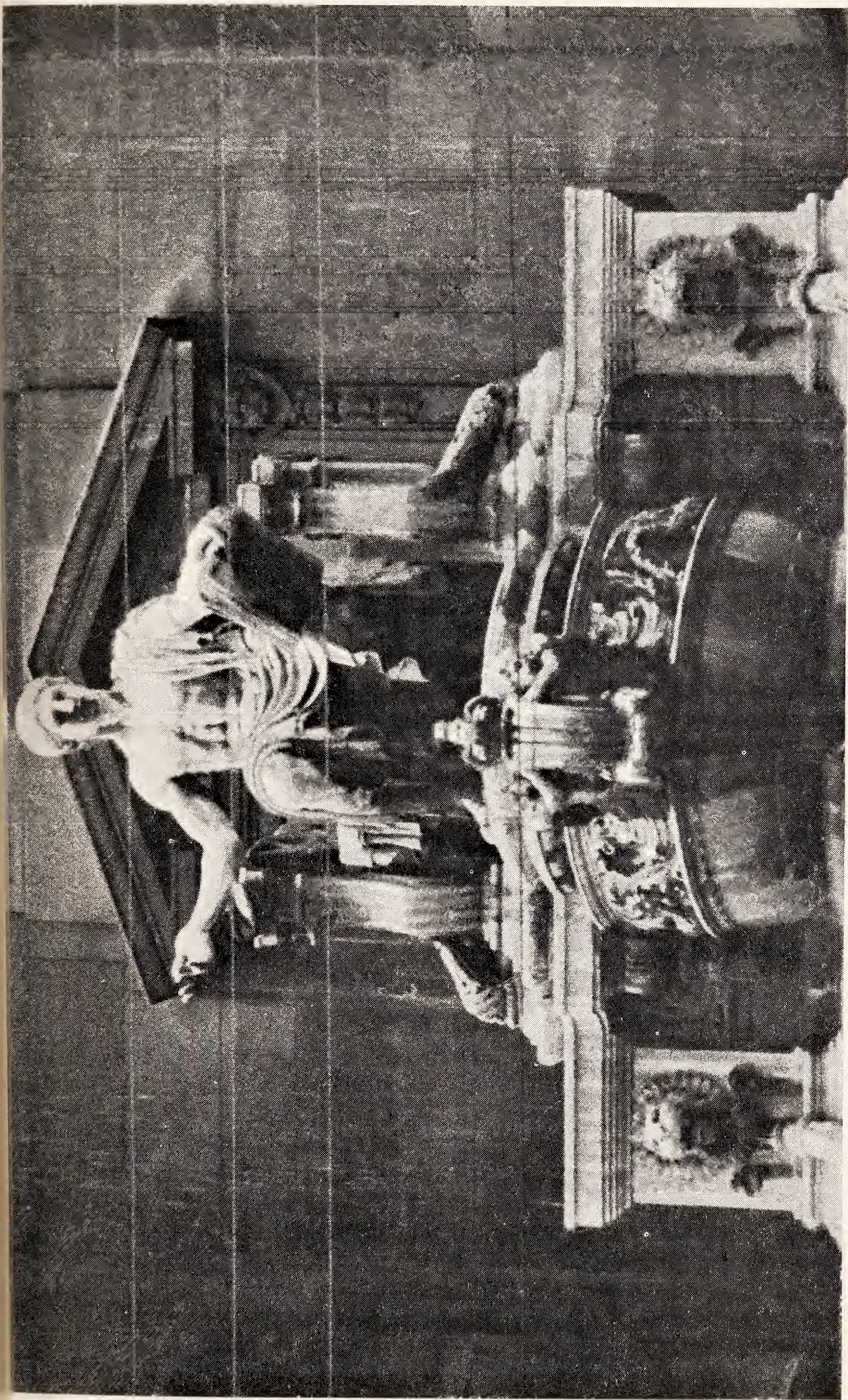
The following are a few examples of local industrial problems.

*Disposal of Waste Products.* Incineration of trade refuse continues to give rise to a large number of complaints about smoke—20 were received by the department during 1963. All these were investigated by the Smoke Inspectors and advice was given. A growing awareness of the ill effects of smoke has resulted in the general public objecting to all smoke nuisances, this in turn calls for improved methods of waste disposal. Incinerator manufacturers have responded by improving their designs, incorporating drying chambers and/or secondary combustion chambers where necessary, together with suitably positioned burners for cold start and after-burning. Obviously, these improved methods have increased the capital cost of the incinerators and many of the smaller producers of waste are reluctant to invest in such equipment. There is a real need for local authorities, especially in built-up areas, to extend their trade waste disposal facilities.

*Ironworks.* Mention has been made in previous years of a large ironworks within the City and the problem of fumes from the operation of hot blast cupolas. The irrigated electrostatic precipitator equipment installed on a pair of hot blast cupolas at a cost of £63,000 proved unsuccessful. Such results might well have deterred the company from further experiments but this was not the case and preliminary investigations on alternative methods of fume arrestation have been initiated. The cold blast cupolas are also receiving consideration.

*Cement Works.* Two complaints about cement dust from the Wilmington Works were received during the year. These were due to the emission of dust caused by a defective valve on the dust collecting equipment. The fault was immediately remedied by the Company. There were no complaints of blow-outs due to the overfilling of the dust receiving hoppers from the high efficiency cyclones, thus proving the efficiency of the visible and audible warning devices fitted to the hoppers last year. At the cost of approximately £1,000, a spiral chain system instead of the usual festoon chain practice, was installed in one kiln.

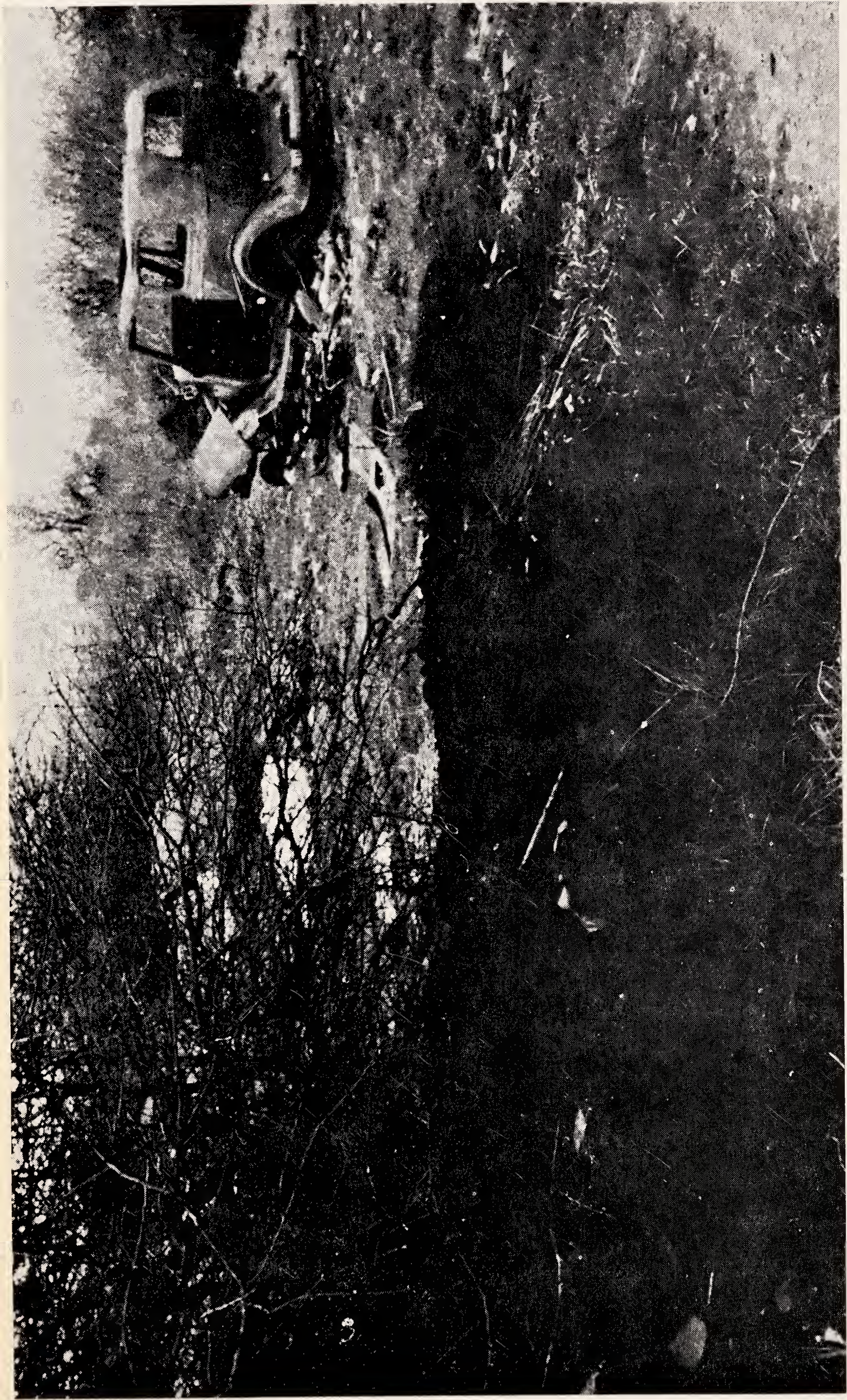




#### A BLACK EYE AND THE POLICE COURT

There is a well-established association between the two but this statue above the Guildhall entrance to the Law Courts was intended to portray a loftier theme. It also serves to illustrate the effect of atmospheric pollution on limestone. Surfaces exposed to rain and sulphuric acid are constantly eroded away and remain white: those protected from rain by overhanging features are covered by black clinging soot.





#### UNAUTHORISED DUMPING OF RUBBISH

This problem is becoming acute in all cities and towns. Wherever there is a vacant site, old car bodies and other rubbish are dumped—usually at night. In the foreground of this picture is one of many deposits of soot on this site, the total amounting to several tons. This was all paid for by householders as coal but was never utilised by their inefficient open fires. It has been a nuisance three times over—in the fire, in the flue and



The effect of this system is to increase the amount of chain per foot length of the kiln resulting in lower back end temperatures and more efficient dust collection within the kiln, thus reducing the dust burden of the gases entering the high efficiency cyclones. Cement works are under the control of the Ministry's Alkali Inspectors who are kept informed of any complaints received by the local authority.

*Bulk Cement Delivery.* No further complaints about dust emissions from cement storage silos were received during the year. Visits by Inspectors of the department and a technical representative of the cement manufacturers to firms using this system of delivery, stressing the importance of accurate checks on quantities of cement required to replenish the silos, and ensuring that they would hold the amount of cement ordered, has resulted in the elimination of large blow-outs from this source.

*Railways and Shipping.* The changeover from coal to oil continues and there is a marked improvement of the atmosphere around the docks and railway yards.

*Heights of Chimneys.* The Minister of Housing and Local Government's memorandum on chimney heights was received during the year and the availability of this guidance was made known to Architects during discussions about new installations. The memorandum provides a useful basis for securing chimney heights which facilitate reasonable dispersal of the products of combustion. The legal position in other respects, however, is far from satisfactory. Section 10 of the Clean Air Act exempts domestic, shops and office chimneys absolutely and restricts action on remaining chimneys to those where plans are submitted for approval. The low shop chimney pouring the products of combustion through neighbouring office windows is as much a matter for control as the factory chimney. No approval is necessary where new furnaces are attached to existing chimneys or for installations where the submission of plans to the Local Authority are not required.

On the 5th July, 1963, the seven-year period allowed under the Clean Air Act, 1956, for possible temporary exemptions from the requirements of Section 1, expired. No applications for certificates under Section 2 have been received since the Act became operative. It is now too late for any industrialist to plead that he has not had sufficient time in which to carry out necessary alterations to inefficient furnaces. One application for prior approval of a new furnace, under Section 3, was received and granted and another application made at the end of 1962 was granted during 1963.



The following is a summary of the work carried out by the smoke inspectors during the year :—

*Observations and inspections :—*

No. of half-hour smoke observations	....	....	....	....	....	1,129
Smoke nuisances observed	....	....	....	....	....	66
Observations re grit and dust	....	....	....	....	....	471
Grit and dust nuisances observed	....	....	....	....	....	11
Inspections of premises (Smoke, Grit and Dust)	....	....	....	....	....	389
Visits in connection with smoke control areas	....	....	....	....	....	23,553
Contraventions of Smoke Control Orders	....	....	....	....	....	31

*Action taken :—*

Verbal cautions given	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	34
Written cautions and letters		....	....	....	....	....	....	21
Statutory notices served	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	22
Legal proceedings instituted		....	....	....	....	....	....	—
Smoke Control Orders—letters		....	....	....	....	....	....	12
verbal cautions		....	....	....	....	....	....	19
notices served under Section 12(2)					....	....		2,407

Result of action :—

No. of nuisances abated or contraventions remedied	....	....	....	66
--	------	------	------	----

*Improvements carried out at the request of the Department :—*

Alterations to boilers, furnaces or chimneys	....	....	....	....	46
Improved stokers or fuel	....	....	....	....	32
Arrangements for arresting dust and grit	....	....	....	....	9

*Proposals concerning new boiler plant :—*

No. of plans examined	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	74
No. passed without alteration		....	....	....	....	....	....	65
No. requiring alteration before approval								
re chimneys		....	....	....	....	....	....	9
re stokers and fuel			....	....	....	....	....	—
Other notifications received	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	23

In addition 78 plans which had been submitted to the City Architect under the building Byelaws were, in accordance with long-standing practice, examined by inspectors of the Health Department for matters covered by the Factories Acts, Clean Air Act, etc. When any unsatisfactory features were noted they were brought to the attention of the private architect concerned and rectified.

Fifty-nine complaints were received from the general public concerning smoke, soot, grit, etc., from metallurgical works (8), steam boiler plant (6), the the incineration of refuse (20), miscellaneous smoke nuisances (11), nuisances from grit and dust arising from the combustion of fuel (8), soot smuts from oil burning installations (2), railways (1), domestic (3).

Five complaints were made relating to nuisances from vapours, dust etc., arising otherwise than from the combustion of fuel.

Industrialists, in general, showed a desire to comply with the requirements of the Clean Air Act, 1956, this being reflected in the number of improvements carried out to plant. Where contraventions were detected, inspectors interviewed owners, engineers and boilermen and gave advice, and where the smoke was found to be due to inherent technical faults, suggested that surveys of the plant should be carried out by the National Industrial Fuel Efficiency Service. In no instance was it found necessary to institute legal proceedings.

*Offensive Trades.* The number of trades classified as “offensive” and operating in the City at the end of 1963 was 15, involving 94 premises, and including 78 premises in respect of which the Corporation’s consent operates for a limited period. The following table shows the number of businesses classified according to the trade carried on :—

Bone Boilers	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Fat Melters ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
Fat Extractors	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Tallow Melters	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Fish Curers ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	39
Rag and Bone Dealers	....	....	....	....	....	....	18
Gut Scrapers	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Tripe Boilers	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Fish Manure Manufacturers			....	....	....	....	8
Fish Oil Manufacturers	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
Glue Maker ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Leather Dresser	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Fellmonger	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Soap Boilers	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Tanners	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
							—
							94

Kingston upon Hull is the largest fishing port in the United Kingdom and some of the trades scheduled above deal with by-products of the fishing industry. Other trades, such as fish meal manufacturing, have been developed on an extensive scale and although this has not been formally declared an offensive trade under the provisions of the Public Health Act and is not therefore included in the above table, it is undoubtedly the type of business which can give rise to nuisances from effluvia if there is the slightest relaxation in supervision at any stage of the work.

During the year under review, one such firm dealt with 110,000 tons of surplus or unsound fish and fish offal, producing an income of approximately £1,400,000 to the fishing industry generally. This represents a reduction on last year, largely due to the transfer of ten trawlers to another port.

The process of modernisation continued throughout the year and a new building to centralise the grinding, bagging and despatch of meal is nearing completion.

All premises used for offensive trades are subject to systematic day and night observations. During 1963, 410 day and 255 night inspections were made of these premises and other places where effluvia nuisances might arise. Three complaints of obnoxious smells were received from the general public and prompt attention was given in each case. Six informal notices were served and 31 verbal requests were made for work of a minor character.

Structural improvements were effected in 5 cases and improved operations to minimise possible nuisances were introduced in 36 other cases.

*Common Lodging Houses.* These are governed by local bye-laws which have been designed to ensure good management of such houses, the taking of precautions in cases of infectious disease, the promotion of cleanliness, the limiting of the number of lodgers per room, and the proper separation of the sexes. At the end of the year there were 38 registered common lodging houses in the City containing 223 bedrooms or cubicles with accommodation for 645 single lodgers and 11 married couples.

*Seamen's Lodging Houses.* The comparatively large number of seamen's lodging houses in the City cater for the needs of the many seafaring men who necessarily frequent the port. The houses are licensed and regulated by local bye-laws originally made under the Merchant Shipping Act to safeguard the interests of seamen. On the whole the houses are well conducted and give rise to no special problems. Seamen of the present day are well paid and their lodging



houses compare favourably with most moderately priced hotels. It is, however, necessary to make frequent inspections, mainly to ensure the proper keeping of records and the maintenance of a good standard of hygiene. A number of the smaller houses cater almost wholly for seamen of a particular nationality such as Arabs, Indians, Somalis, etc., but all the large houses, including those run by missionary bodies, provide accommodation for any nationality. The number of these houses on the register was 13 containing 555 bedrooms or cubicles with accommodation for 658 seamen.

*Factories Act, 1961.* The provisions of the Factories Act are enforced partly by H.M. Inspectors of Factories, and partly by local authorities. In factories where mechanical power is used local authorities enforce the requirements of Section 7 of the Act, and the Sanitary Accommodation Regulations, 1938, to ensure that suitable and sufficient sanitary accommodation is provided and maintained. In factories where mechanical power is not used, local authorities deal with sanitary accommodation and also cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation and drainage of floors. In addition, factories of all classes are subject to the general public health law with regard to nuisances, etc., and factories processing food are subject to various provisions of the Food and Drugs Act.

The local authority is required by the Act to keep registers of all factories situated within its district, and at the end of the year there were 89 non-power and 1,349 power factories on the Corporation's Register. In addition, 129 Works of Building or Engineering were reported during the year and these were subject to inspection under Section 7 of the Act. Altogether 541 inspections were made and 57 contraventions were found, mainly concerning unsatisfactory conveniences.

Plans for 59 new factories and alterations to existing factories were submitted for examination. In 6 cases suitable sanitary conveniences were not indicated. In all cases the owners or architects were notified and undertook to comply with the requirements of the Authority.

*Homework.* Section 133 of the Factories Act requires occupiers of factories carrying out specified trades who employ workmen or contractors working outside the factory to keep lists showing the names and addresses of all such persons. These persons are known as outworkers and a list of them must be sent to the District Council during the months of February and August each year. The main purpose of this Section of the Act is to ensure that the health of persons so employed is safeguarded and the Local Authority has power to forbid homework

being carried on at premises where there is a case of infectious disease. This power is particularly applicable to trades dealing in wearing apparel and the Minister has power to include other types of work if he considers this to be desirable. This Authority has on its register 46 firms who employ a total of 143 outworkers, 114 of whom live within the city. Of those living within the city 60 are engaged in the making, cleaning, and alterations, etc., of wearing apparel and most of the remainder are employed in the making of nets for the fishing industry. Periodical inspections of their premises were carried out during the year.

Further details concerning the department's work in connection with factories are given below in the form prescribed by the Ministry.

All other provisions of the Factories Acts (with the exception of certain provisions in respect of the means of escape in case of fire) are enforced by H.M. Inspectors of Factories who are employed by the Ministry of Labour. These inspectors work in close co-operation with the Public Health Inspectors of local authorities.

## FACTORIES ACT, 1961

### 1—INSPECTIONS.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspec- tions (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ....	89	25	1	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ....	1349	441	27	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ....	129	75	—	—
Total	1567	541	28	—

## 2—Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ....	5	2	—	1	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ....	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ....	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	2	1	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient....	7	5	—	3	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ....	42	28	—	27	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ....	1	2	—	1	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ....	—	—	—	—	—
Total	57	38	—	32	—



Outwork  
(Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of Work  (1)	SECTION 133			SECTION 134		
	No. of out- workers in August list required by Section 133 (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prose- cutions (7)
Wearing apparel } Making etc. Cleaning and Washing	85	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—
Household linen ....	1	—	—	—	—	—
Lace, lace curtains and nets ....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Curtains and furniture hangings ....	2	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture and uphol- stery ....	14	—	—	—	—	—
Electro-plate ....	—	—	—	—	—	—
File making ....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brass and Brass articles	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fur pulling ....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iron and steel cables and chains ....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iron and Steel anchors and grapnels ....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cart Gear ....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Locks, latches and keys	2	—	—	—	—	—
Umbrellas, etc. ....	3	—	—	—	—	—
Artificial flowers ....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nets, other than wire nets ....	32	—	—	—	—	—
Tents ....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sacks ....	1	—	—	—	—	—
Racquet and tennis balls	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paper Bags ....	—	—	—	—	—	—

## Outwork

(Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of Work  (1)	SECTION 133			SECTION 134		
	No. of out- workers in August list required by Section 133 (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prose- cutions (7)
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper ....	3	—	—	—	—	—
Brush making ....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pea picking ....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Feather sorting ....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carding etc., of buttons etc. ....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stuffed toys ....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Basket making ....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chocolates and sweet- meats ....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cosques, Christmas stockings, etc. ....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Textile weaving ....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lampshades ....	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ....	143	—	—	—	—	—

*Shops Act, 1950.* This Act controls hours of closing, conditions of employment of shop assistants and Sunday Trading.

At the 31st December there were 4,937 occupied shops on the register in which 3,698 males and 7,992 females were employed. During the year 756 shops were inspected and 745 contraventions were found, principally in relation to failure to keep prescribed records and notices ; 97 notices were served, 31 letters of caution sent and 274 verbal cautions given. On re-visits being made, 516 contraventions had been remedied. Twenty-two plans of shops or other premises were submitted for examination in the light of the Shops Act.

On week days 9,086 observations were made of shops, 35 of which were found to be open after the prescribed closing hours. A further 3,284 inspections were made of shops open on Sundays, at 168 of which contraventions were found.

At the end of the year there were 1,035 shops which opened for the purpose of trade on Sundays, including 7 shops occupied by persons observing the Jewish Sabbath.

*Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.* This Act is designed to secure the use of clean filling materials in upholstered articles and other articles which are stuffed and lined. It requires registration by the Local Authority of premises (with certain exceptions) where there is carried on any form of upholstery, and the licensing by the Local Authority of any premises at which rag flock is either manufactured or stored prior to delivery to registered premises. The regulations of 1961 prescribe standards of cleanliness for each kind of filling material to which the Act applies and also the form in which records must be kept by the occupier of both registered and licensed premises.

At 31st December, 22 premises (occupied by 21 persons or firms) were registered by the Local Authority and 4 premises were licensed for the storage of rag flock. There is no establishment in the City where rag flock is manufactured.

Twenty-one samples of filling materials to which the Act applies were taken and all were found to conform to the standard of cleanliness prescribed by the Regulations.

*Betting and Gaming Act, 1960.* All premises for which applications had been made for Betting Office Licenses were inspected for suitability of sanitary arrangements, washing facilities, etc. Where such facilities were not available, undertakings were obtained from the applicants, or their solicitors to provide such facilities to our satisfaction. In all instances these undertakings have been carried out. No applications were opposed during the year.

### *Noise Nuisances*

Visits	....	....	....	....	....	....	130
Inspection of premises	....	....	....	....	....	....	91
Nuisances found	....	....	....	....	....	....	14
Notices served :							
Informal	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Statutory	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Verbal Cautions	....	....	....	....	....	....	8
Improvements effected	....	....	....	....	....	....	8



There has been an increase in the number of complaints about industrial noise ; some have been justified, and it has been found that the firms concerned are generally eager to co-operate and to take reasonable precautions. Some of the complaints were not justified and in some instances quite unreasonable.

The most difficult noise problems to deal with are those where the sound is a general one emanating from a factory as a whole, or even from a whole area. It is hoped that, with the new equipment already on order, the Department will be able to analyse these complex sounds and probably be in a better position to advise on them.

There are industries which are inherently noisy, such as large sawmills, the handling and shaping of sheet metal, transport depots and the like. The sincere plea in these cases is that town planning powers will be used to keep industrial and residential areas apart—with open spaces or “ neutral ” property (commercial and light industrial) in between.

There are also interim problem areas, which are earmarked for industrial development and are in the process of changing over, but which still include a considerable number of dwellings. These areas have an ultimate solution when they become completely industrialised. On the other hand, there are areas where large and important industrial premises of recent origin are developing alongside residential areas. Here the Department has the difficult role of peace-maker between the residents and industry, because the general state of affairs is that the particular firms have taken “ reasonable precautions to prevent or minimize noise,” yet individual complainants would only be fully satisfied if the industrial premises were completely closed down or removed.

*Tents, Vans and Sheds.* This Department continues to receive complaints in respect of caravans in the City and, as the Council has placed on the Town Planning Committee the responsibility for enforcing the provisions of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, all such complaints are referred to the Town Planning Officer. The caravans which give rise to most complaints are in one area on a slum Clearance site near the centre of the City and another in the suburbs situated in a country lane. They are there without planning permission and without any water supply, drainage or paving. Action under the nuisance provisions of the Public Health Act has been tried in such cases but without lasting success. When a nuisance exists in these circumstances it is virtually impossible to single out the person responsible for the offence (*e.g.* chamber pots emptied on the site at night time etc.) and even if persistent prosecutions succeeded in driving the caravanners off the site, they would simply move to another equally unsuitable site. Subject to certain exceptions allowed

under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960, no caravans should be allowed to settle on a site which is not properly laid out for that purpose, approved under town planning powers, and licensed in accordance with the special provisions of the Act. Enforcement action should be taken immediately the first caravans arrive on any unlicensed site, otherwise further vans will follow and the problem will grow.

*Pig Keeping.* The number of premises registered as complying with the local bye-laws was 142, provided with 590 sties. All such premises are subject to regular inspection. One case of rat infestation was dealt with.

*Rent Acts.* The total number of applications for Certificates of Disrepair under the 1957 Act was 57, compared with 54 in 1962. The Department continued to give helpful information in respect of Certificates and Undertakings required under the Rent Act, and many defects were remedied without recourse to formal action.

The following statement summarises the work carried out during the year :—

Applications for Certificates of Disrepair	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	57
Notices to Landlord of Proposal to issue Certificate—									
In respect of all defects	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	32
In respect of some defects	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	24
Undertakings accepted	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	39
Undertakings refused	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	—
Certificates of Disrepair issued	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	17
Applications for cancellation of Certificates	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13
Objections by tenants to proposed cancellation—									
Sustained	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Not sustained	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	—
Certificates cancelled	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10
Applications for Certificates as to remedying of defects—									
From Tenants	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	—
From Landlords	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
Certificates issued to—									
Tenants, defects remaining unremedied	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	—
Tenants, all defects remedied	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	—
Landlords, defects remaining unremedied	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Landlords, all defects remedied	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2

It may be noticed that the above figures do not balance. This is due to the carry-over from one year to another and the fact that the procedure often takes more than six months.



*Hull Fair.* During the period of the Fair, the caravans on the ground and in the vicinity were visited by Health Visitors and Public Health Inspectors. A census of the children was taken and inquiries were made as to their state of health. One child, suspected to be suffering from Gastro Enteritis, was taken to hospital and detained.

Comparative figures of the number of vans and occupants for the past three years are set out below :—

<i>Year</i>					<i>No. of</i>	<i>Occupants</i>	
					<i>Vans</i>	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Children</i>
1961	...	....	....	....	295	661	184
1962	....	....	....	....	302	476	127
1963	....	....	....	....	335	544	140

It was found necessary to caution occupants of 3 workers' vans located on the Kempton Road Vehicle Park with regard to waste food and paper being deposited on the ground outside the caravans. With these exceptions the standard of hygiene was good. As a precaution, carbolic was issued to the occupiers of the caravan in which a case of Gastro Enteritis was suspected and the cleansing of the van was carried out as requested.

No serious overcrowding of the sanitary accommodation was observed.

The lodging house inspector visited 217 houses in the streets adjacent to the fair and found 12 houses providing temporary accommodation for 18 lodgers, 12 males and 6 females. There were no contraventions of the Public Health Act, Housing Act or local byelaws and the houses were found to be clean and well conducted. In addition to this temporary accommodation, 6 registered common lodging houses and 2 licensed seamen's lodging houses were found to be accommodating a further 27 men employed in connection with the fair.

There were 59 diesel generators in use on the fair ground, one of which moved off during the week. Two verbal cautions were given and one informal notice served in respect of low exhausts to the units ; all were complied with. Solid smokeless fuel was used on one steam yacht. A total of 89 stalls, including chestnut vendors, were using the following fuels—Coke 7, Calor Gas 68, Coalite 1, Paraffin 2, Electricity 11. A total of 219 visits and inspections were made by the Smoke Inspectors. No complaints about smoke or fumes were received by the Department.

The Sampling Officer under the Food and Drugs Act took 33 samples of foodstuffs at the fairground and submitted them for analysis. The commodities included ice-cream, candy apples, brandy snap, rock, potato crisps, sweets and other confections. Eight samples of ice-cream were submitted for bacteriological examination. All these samples proved satisfactory. Day and evening observations were carried out as usual and several contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations were dealt with on the spot. Four verbal cautions were given with regard to smoking while handling food.

*Rats and Mice Destruction.* Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949. The importance of the destruction of rats and mice is now recognised by all Local Authorities and by the Central Government. The continued development of the suburban areas results in occasional rodent infestation until the areas have been fully developed, consequently the rodent operatives spend a considerable amount of time travelling over large areas. The trend however shows that the use of Warfarin is beginning to reduce the rat population but unfortunately mice infestations are showing a slight increase.

The Department employs 8 rodent operatives for dealing with rats and mice in houses and business premises. No charge is made for work in private houses but business firms are required to bear the cost of labour and material used. Most of the dock areas are treated by agreement with the British Transport Commission. The following table indicates the types of premises that have been treated and the results of the treatments.

Type of Property	No. of rodents killed		No. of properties affected		Methods of Destruction		
					Method	Rodents killed	
	1962	1963	1962	1963		1962	1963
Dwelling houses ....	9,828	8,959	1,620	1,580	Trapping ....	12	1
Business premises ...	4,516	4,034	338	272	Poisoning ....	16,511	14,505
Local Authority property (excluding houses) ....	1,829	1,352	100	119	Gassing ....	—	—
Agricultural Property	350	161	1	4			
Totals ....	16,523	14,506	2,059	1,975		16,523	14,506



*Eradication of Insect Pests.* During the year the Department was called upon to take steps for the eradication of bugs at 4 council houses and 17 private houses. Disinfestation for fleas was undertaken at 7 council houses, 19 private houses and 2 business premises. 154 treatments, including 4 at business premises, 7 at hospitals, 2 at clinics and 7 at Corporation premises were undertaken for infestation by beetles and cockroaches.

Twenty-seven infestations of flies, ants, silver fish, wood lice, earwigs, mosquitoes, weevils, book lice and clover mites were also dealt with and 13 cases of woodworm were treated by the Department's workmen at domestic premises and 1 at Corporation premises.

It has been the practice of the Health Department for some years to inspect tenants' furniture prior to occupation of a Corporation house and during the year, 2,039 houses were inspected, 129 being found to be infested with woodworm.

The improved types of insecticides continue to show good results in the eradication of insect pests and in some cases are more easily applied. This was particularly noticeable when the Department was able to deal with infestations in hospitals without interference with the work of these establishments.

The clover mites which infest the gardens immediately adjoining Corporation Houses continued to cause some trouble since it has not yet been established whether these creatures are hibernating in the ground during the winter periods or are infesting the cavity walls which are adjoining the gardens. The Department continues to give this rather troublesome problem attention in the early spring and late autumn.

The public still come to this Department to purchase insecticides, especially those for the eradication of woodworm, since they are able to obtain practical advice when making purchases.

*Watercourses, Streams, etc.* The extent of the watercourses and dykes in the City has been considerably reduced in recent years and I am indebted to the City Engineer for the following information regarding the larger watercourses.

Considerable progress has again been made in the filling of agricultural drains. The Beverley and Skidby Drain is now filled from the River Hull to Orchard Park Road—*i.e.* the whole length in the built up area. The Cottingham and Newland Beck is filled for the whole length within the City, and 80% of the Cottingham Drain had been filled at the end of the year. The final section of the Common West Drain, south of Hessle Road, remains to be filled but progress had been made on the Nine Foot Drain in connection with the Orchard Park Estate development, and also on that part of the Lambwath Stream lying within the land north of Ings Road, now being developed for housing.

The City Engineer places an order with the Health Department for spraying dykes during the filling-in process and this does tend to reduce any excessive odour which may emanate from stagnant water.

*Public Swimming Baths, &c.* The City Engineer has kindly supplied particulars of attendances at the public baths and wash-houses during 1963 :—

Swimming Baths	....	....	....	....	437,324
Slipper Baths	....	....	....	....	213,295
Electro Medical, etc.	....	....	....	....	14,602
Wash-houses	....	....	....	....	61,439
					<hr/> 726,660 <hr/>

The total attendances for the years 1962 and 1961 were 631,118 and 700,652 respectively.

*Swimming Bath Waters.* Eighty-three samples, from 12 swimming baths, were examined for the presence of presumptive coliform organisms in 100 ml. of water ; 71 were free from such organisms, 8 contained nonfaecal types and 4 contained faecal types.

*Foot Bath Waters.* Seventy-six samples, from 14 foot baths in the swimming baths, were examined for the presence of presumptive coliform organisms in 100 ml. of water ; 21 were free from such organisms, 16 contained non-faecal types and 39 contained faecal types. These results can only be regarded as very unsatisfactory.

*Paddling Pools.* The open-air paddling pools in parks and recreation grounds have, in the past, been a frequent cause of concern owing to their poor type of construction, inadequate changing and purification of water, and lack of control over the children, dogs, etc., playing therein. In recent years, improved pools have been provided at West Park, Pickering Park and Oak Road Recreation Ground. These new pools are lined with concrete and are designed to facilitate drainage and cleansing, so the water can be changed frequently and chlorination by liquid chlorine can be effected without the use of expensive automatic plant. In addition, Wardens are on duty to ensure proper conduct of children and exclusion of dogs. The standard of purity of the water, however, still gives cause for concern and samples submitted for bacteriological examination during the summer showed the following results :—

Situation	No. of Samples	Results not satisfactory
Pickering Park	4	2
West Park	4	2
Oak Road	4	3
East Park	4	3



## HOUSING AND SLUM CLEARANCE

1963 was the eighth year of the post-war slum clearance programme. The table below gives details of the areas represented and the procedural stage reached in each case at the 31st December, 1963.

Title of Area	Date of Confirmation	No. of Houses		No. of Families	
		Total	Demolished	Rehoused	To be Rehoused
29 Various Orders	1956-62 inclusive	2675	2453	2451	208*
Regent Street Declaration of Unfitness Order	13-5-63	26	26	26	—
Adelaide Street/Goodwin Street Declaration of Unfitness Order	1-8-63	58	—	46	7
Spyvee Street Compulsory Purchase Order, No. 1	17-1-63	105	105	113	—
South Parade/Linnaeus Street Clearance Order, No. 3	26-2-63	72	71	73	1
Osborne Street (South Side) Declaration of Unfitness Order	Awaiting Confirmation after Public Inquiry	16	—	—	36
Wassand Street/Goulton Street No. 1 Compulsory Purchase Order	15-3-63	84	84	87	—
Barmston Street/York Street/Swann Stret Compulsory Purchase Orders, Nos. 1, 2 and 3.	21-10-63	126	—	—	123
Drypool Declaration of Unfitness Order	Awaiting Confirmation after Public Inquiry	2	—	—	1

Title of Area	Date of Confirmation	No. of Houses		No. of Families	
		Total	Demolished	Rehoused	To be Rehoused
North Side Hessle Road Declaration of Unfitness Order	Awaiting con- firmation after Public Inquiry	43	—	—	42
West Parade No. 1 Compulsory Purchase Order	16-8-63	341	9	243	112
Cleveland Street Nos. 1 and 2 Clearance Order	8-11-63	22	—	—	22
Cleveland Street No. 3 Compulsory Purchase Order	20-11-63	20	—	—	20
Wassand Street No. 2 Compulsory Purchase Order	30-12-63	231	—	—	256
Day Street Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Clearance Order	Represented 28-6-63	185	—	—	203
Regent Street Clearance Order, Nos. 1,2,3,4,5, & 6	Represented 28-6-63	83	—	—	85
Pelham Street Compulsory Purchase Order, Nos. 1 and 2	Represented 27-9-63	244	—	—	230
Derby Street Compulsory Purchase Order	Represented 27-9-63	96	—	—	103
Lister Street Clearance Order, Nos. 1 and 2	Represented 27-9-63	44	—	—	102
English Street Clearance Order	Represented 27-9-63	7	—	—	9
Bean Street Compulsory Purchase Order	Represented 29-11-63	545	—	—	567
Walcott Street Compulsory Purchase Order, Nos. 2 and 3	Represented 29-11-63	93	—	—	93
	Totals	5,098	2,748	3,039	2,220

\* 208 of these are within the scheme for 'deferred demolition' and form part of the Marmaduke Street Compulsory Purchase Order confirmed in December, 1958.



The Council's programme of slum clearance was submitted to the Ministry in 1955, and at that time it was proposed to clear around 15,000 properties in the next fifteen years, 3,028 of these in the first five years.

In the eight years 1956/63 inclusive, 5,098 properties in 63 areas were represented to the Committee for clearance under the Housing Acts and by December 31st, 1963, 2,748 of these properties had been demolished and 3,039 families rehoused. In the same period 723 individual unfit houses were represented and dealt with by demolition and closure. The fact that less than one per cent of the houses in areas were the subject of modification by the Minister when confirming Orders, speaks well for the standard of inspectorial efficiency that has been maintained. The rate of progress so far has been limited solely by the rate of construction of new houses.

*Individual Unfit Properties.* Action taken during 1963 is summarised in the following table.

*Represented to Committee :—*

For closure	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	
For demolition	....	....	....	....	....	....	14	
Certificates of Unfitness (Local Authority Property)	....	....	....	....	....	....	92	
							—	
							Total	111 Dwell ings
							—	

*Orders made :—*

For closure	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	
For demolition	....	....	....	....	....	....	14	
For demolition (Certificate of Unfitness)	....	....	....	....	....	....	92	
							—	
							Total	110 Dwellings
							—	

*Overcrowding.* Staff has not been available for carrying out any detailed post-war survey for this purpose but from general observation and spot checks it would appear that the present day figures is certainly not less than the 3 per cent revealed in the original survey made in 1936. The accelerated slum clearance programme is, of course, assisting in the steady abatement of the worse cases of overcrowding.

The following table gives a summary of action taken during the year as a result of routine inspections or following cases being brought to the notice of the Department.

Complaints received	.....	36
Found to be overcrowded	.....	50
Statutory Overcrowding Abated.....		43

*Improvement Grants.* (House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959). The Housing Committee continue to approve a small but steady flow of applications for Standard and Discretionary Grants and 143 properties have been surveyed for this purpose during the year.

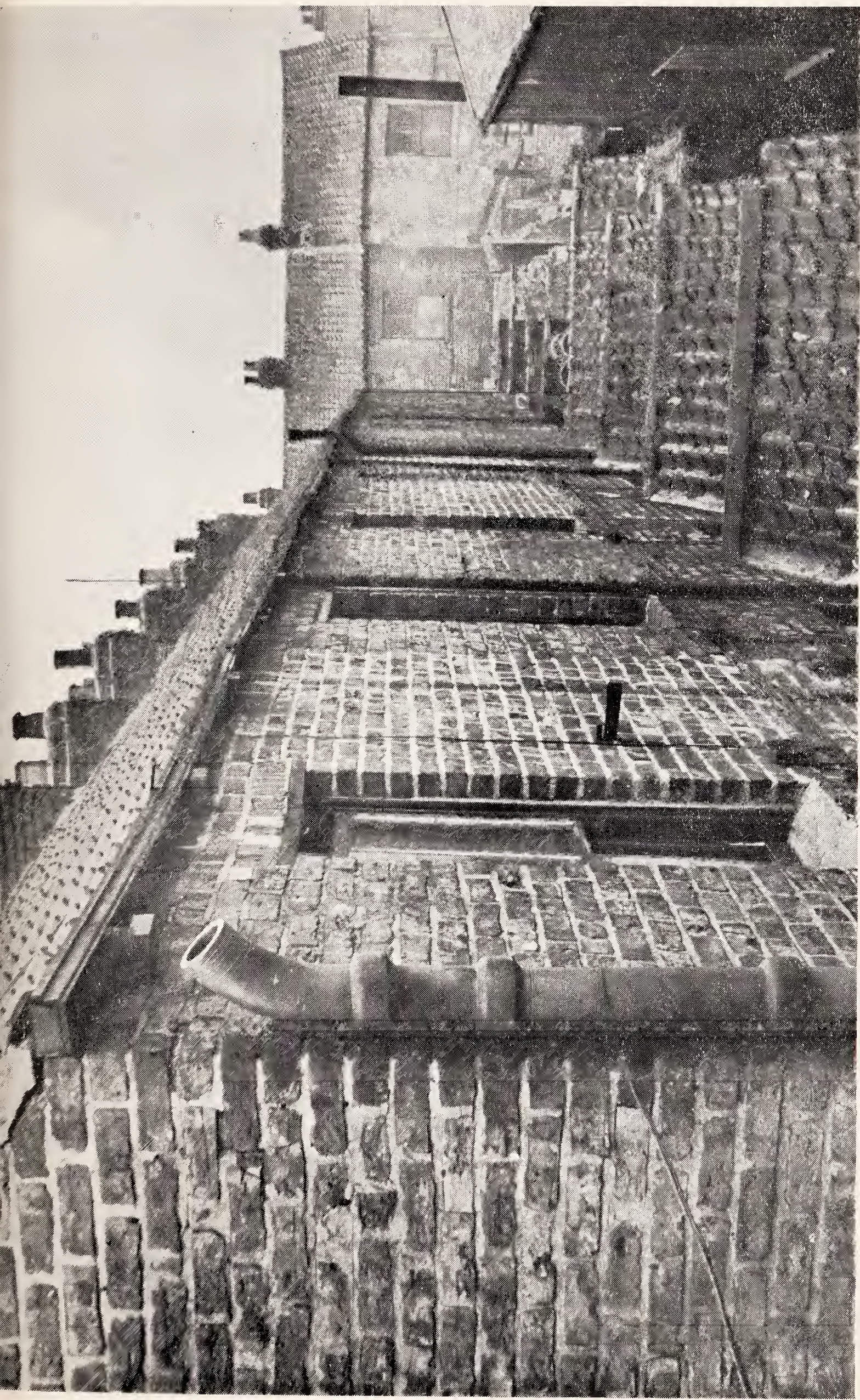
*Applications for Corporation Houses.* During the year 93 requests were made to the Department for consideration for priority in rehousing as a result of illness. Applications of this nature are fully investigated by a medical officer from the Department. In 63 instances medical priority was recommended and this information passed to the City Treasurer who is the chief official in charge of Corporation Housing Estates who rehouses these families as soon as accommodation becomes available.

39 cases were referred by Chest Physicians in respect of patients under their care suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis : 24 families were rehoused during the year due to there being pulmonary tuberculosis in the household.

*New Houses.* The City Architect has supplied the following information with regard to the erection of new dwellings in the City during 1963 :

Temporary or Permanent	With State Assistance		Without State Assistance		TOTAL
	By Local Authority	By Others	By Local Authority	By Others	
Permanent (New)	1,006	—	—	122	1,128





SLUM CLEARANCE

An example of congestion and bad arrangement at rear of houses





SLUM CLEARANCE  
Examples of rising dampness in walls



## FOOD AND DRUGS

Food and drugs are sampled and submitted to the Public Analyst with the object of checking whether they are of the nature, substance and quality required. Food is also sampled and examined bacteriologically. Premises where food is prepared, stored or sold are subject to frequent inspections so as to maintain a good standard of hygiene with regard to structure, equipment and method.

*Milk Supply.* Milk has always received special attention because it is one of our most valuable foods and great care must be exercised at all stages of production and distribution. Infection may be derived from the cows, from persons milking the cows, from persons handling the milk or milk vessels at any stage of the journey from farm to house, or from dirty plant or receptacles. Once it has become infected, it forms an excellent medium for the growth of many organisms. Milk is also a convenient subject for adulteration—either by skimming the cream or adding water. It is therefore not surprising that a considerable amount of legislation is designed to safeguard our milk supplies. In addition, the figures given below show that 95% of our local supplies are pasteurised or sterilised and this serves as a further safety measure.

The amount of milk consumed daily in the City in 1963 was 31,200 gallons which represents an average daily consumption per person of 0.83 pint.

The following table shows the daily consumption of the different grades of milk during the last quarter of the year under review.

							<i>Amount</i> (gallons)	<i>Percentage</i>
Channel Island	....	....	....	....	....	....	800	2.6
T.T. Farm Bottled	....	.	....	....	....	....	540	1.7
Pasteurised	....	....	....	....	....	....	19,660	63.0
Sterilised	....	....	....	....	....	....	10,200	32.7
							<hr/> 31,200 <hr/>	<hr/> 100.0 <hr/>

There are 5 milk pasteurisation plants of the latest design operating in the City, 3 of them being of the High Temperature Short-time Plate Heat Exchanger type and 2 (of small capacity) operating on the lower Temperature " Holder " system. There are also 2 firms licensed to process sterilised milk. All these plants have been well maintained during the year and samples of the processed milk have given good results when subjected to the legally prescribed tests.

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963, provide for the granting of licences to persons or firms authorising them to use a special designation in relation to milk sold at or from premises mentioned in the licence, and in 1955 an Order was made declaring the City to be a "Specified Area" in which only specially designated milk may be sold.

Regular visits were paid by the Inspectors to persons holding licences under the Regulations, and advice given or suggestions made with respect to improvement of their premises. In all cases the persons concerned readily complied with the requirements of the Department.

The following licences, to operate until the 31st December, 1965, were issued :—

	<i>No. of persons</i>	<i>No. of premises involved</i>
<i>Dealers' Pre-packed milk licences—</i>		
" Pasteurised " milk ....	34	34
" Sterilised " milk ....	53	53
" Tuberculin Tested " milk ....	2	2

During the year the undermentioned samples were taken for examination under the Regulations, with the following results :—

<i>Type of Milk</i>	<i>No. of Samples taken</i>	<i>No. of Samples which</i>	
		<i>passed the prescribed tests</i>	<i>failed to pass the prescribed tests</i>
" Tuberculin Tested " ....	122	119	3
" Pasteurised " ....	120	119	1
" Sterilised " ....	36	36	--
Totals ....	278	274	4

Particulars of the 4 samples of designated milk which had failed to satisfy the tests were communicated to the firms responsible so that suitable action could be taken.



*Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959.* Under the provisions of these Regulations the Registration of dairy farmers and of dairy farms is the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food whilst the registration of milk distributors and other dairy premises is the responsibility of the Local Authority, which is also required to administer those provisions relating to diseases communicable to man.

During the year, 412 inspections were made at dairy premises in the City and appropriate action was taken where necessary to maintain compliance with the provisions of the Regulations. Examinations were made of 2,136 milk churns and 460 vehicles.

The following contraventions of the Regulations were observed :—

(a) Dairy floors in state of disrepair	....	....	....	....	....	1
(b) Depositing crates of milk in the streets	....	....	....	....	....	1
(c) Failure to display name and address on vehicle	....	....	....	....	....	2
(d) Failure to cleanse bottle	....	....	....	....	....	2
(e) Foreign Bodies in milk bottles	....	....	....	....	....	4
						—
						10
						—

All the contraventions were remedied after verbal or written cautions.

*Bacteriological Examination of Washed Milk Bottles.* Fourteen bottles were examined, and all were found to be satisfactory.

*Registration of Milk Distributors and Dairy Premises not being Dairy Farms.* 54 applications for registration were received and all were approved.

At the end of the year there were 903 milk traders on the register, the majority being persons carrying on business of a general nature and retailing small quantities of milk for the convenience of their customers. The number of dairy premises on the Corporation's Register at the end of 1963 was 16.

*Examination of Milk for Tuberculosis.* Examinations of milk for tuberculosis are undertaken by the Public Health Laboratory Service. 191 samples were submitted for examination by the inoculation of guinea pigs. Negative reports were received in respect of 182 and in the remaining 9 instances the results were abortive due to the death of the guinea pigs after inoculation.

*Brucella Abortus.* Examinations of milk for *Brucella Abortus* are undertaken by the Public Health Laboratory Service. During the year, 182 samples of milk were submitted for examination and positive results were returned in respect of 4 samples ; the remaining 178 samples were satisfactory. The Medical Officer of Health for the district in which the milk was produced was notified of all the positive results and arrangements were made for the infected milk to be heat-treated prior to its sale or use for human consumption.

“ *Appeal to Cow* ” Samples. As the result of adverse reports of the Public Analyst respecting samples of milk found to be adulterated by the addition of extraneous water, visits were paid to 4 farms and 14 “ appeal to cow ” samples were taken in order to establish the condition and quality of the milk produced by the cows in the dairy herds from which the unsatisfactory samples had originated.

*Mastitis in Cows.* During the year no notifications of mastitis were received from the Divisional Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

*The Condensed Milk Regulations, 1959 and Public Health (Dried Milk) Regulations, 1923 to 1948.* Eleven samples of condensed milk were submitted for analysis during the year. All satisfied the requirements of the Regulations.

*Registration of Ice-Cream Premises.* The number of applications received for registration of premises for the sale of ice-cream under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, was 25 compared with 27 in 1962 ; 8 of the applications were granted unconditionally, 3 were approved subject to the applicants concerned furnishing written undertakings to carry out certain work or observe certain conditions in order to comply with the requirements of the Act, and 4 were withdrawn. In 10 instances applications were refused owing to the nature of other business carried on at the shop, e.g., sale of root crops, etc.

At the 31st December, there were 763 premises on the register, 9 for manufacture and/or sale, 5 for storage and 749 for the sale of ice-cream.

The Methylene Blue Test is still the official test used to determine the cleanliness and bacteriological condition of samples of ice-cream. Grading is determined according to the time taken to decolourise the Methylene Blue added to the samples, which are classified in Provisional Grades, I, II, III and IV in order of merit, Grades III and IV being regarded as unsatisfactory. 104 samples of ice-cream taken during the year and submitted for examination were placed in the following grades :—



Provisional Grade I	....	....	....	....	82
„ „ II	....	....	....	....	12
„ „ III	....	....	....	....	2
„ „ IV	....	....	....	....	8
					—
					104
					—

*Standard for Ice-Cream.* The Food Standards (Ice-Cream) Regulations, 1959, require that ice-cream shall contain not less than 5 per cent fat and  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent milk solids other than fat. The 104 samples of ice-cream which were submitted for analysis during the year all conformed with the required standard.

*Bacteriological Examination of Meat and Milk Products.* 262 samples were submitted for bacteriological examination. Two samples of pork sausages were found to be positive S. Reading and S. Stanley. The Food Inspector visited the shops concerned and gave advice to the shopkeepers. All the other samples were found to be satisfactory.

*Food and Drugs Act, 1955—Sampling.* The number of samples examined was 2,622 of which 137 or 5.22 per cent were found to be unsatisfactory, compared with 187 or 6.32 per cent in 1962 when 2,956 samples were taken. Samples of milk taken in the City numbered 1,211 of which 89 or 7.34 per cent were not genuine ; the percentage for 1962 was 7.65.

The following table indicates the range of samples taken by the Department's Food and Drugs Inspectors and the subsequent action :—

Nature of Samples	No. of Samples	Genuine	Adulterated or otherwise Unsatisfactory	Letters of caution, etc.	Prosecutions
Beverages ... ..	47	46	1	1	—
Cereals ... ..	89	88	1	1	—
Confections ... ..	201	197	4	4	—
Drugs ... ..	205	197	8	8	—
Fats ... ..	66	66	—	—	—
Fish, Meats, etc. ....	349	326	23	19	4
Milk and Milk Products ...	1,352	1,263	89	24	10
Preserves ... ..	110	107	3	3	—
Seasonings ... ..	69	68	1	1	—
Vegetables ... ..	92	88	4	4	—
Miscellaneous ... ..	42	39	3	3	—
	2,622	2,485	137	68	14

*Legal Proceedings.* The following are the particulars of the legal proceedings concerning the 14 summonses referred to above.

Case No.	Act under which Offence Committed	Nature of Offence	Result of Proceedings
1 (8 summonses)	Food and Drugs, Act 1955	Extraneous water in milk	Fined £24
2 (2 summonses)	-do-	-do-	Fined £10
3	-do-	Pork Sausage deficient in meat content	Fined £10
4	-do-	-do-	Fined £8
5	-do-	-do-	Fined £10
6	-do-	-do-	Fined £5

*Labelling of Margarine.* Seventeen samples of margarine were obtained from shops, but there were no contraventions of the labelling provisions.

*Registration of Hawkers of Food and their Premises.* Section 61 of the Kingston upon Hull Corporation Act, 1952, gives power for registration by the Local Authority of all food hawkers and any premises used by hawkers for the storage of food. During the year 68 food hawkers were registered, including 27 vendors of ice-cream and 41 persons retailing other foods.

*Inspection of Licensed Premises.* Public Houses are inspected frequently in the course of sampling under the Food and Drugs Act, enforcement of Shops Acts, supervision of restaurants and refreshment places, etc. 349 licensed premises were inspected during the year and 23 contraventions of the Food and Drugs Act, Food Hygiene Regulations and Public Health Act were found. These contraventions were readily dealt with by the owners or occupiers after receiving notice from the department. In addition, 87 improvements were made by the Brewery Companies at the request of the department, namely, improved facilities for washing of drinking glasses 14 ; improved ventilation and drainage of cellars 27 ; improved toilet facilities 21 ; structural improvements 16 ; fitting of wash-hand basins and hot water supply 9.



*Food Hygiene.* The Food Hygiene (General) Regulations of 1960-1962 marked a considerable step forward in our efforts to secure a higher standard of cleanliness in the handling of food and greater protection against food borne infections. Most of the inspectors in the department are concerned with some aspect of food hygiene and it is difficult to assemble the results of all their work in one section of this report without duplicating information given elsewhere under other main headings.

The district inspectors deal with ice-cream vendors and small house/shop property ; the factories and shops inspectors supervise food hygiene in most shops and factories and also in hotels, clubs and cinemas ; the food and drugs inspectors are responsible for dairies, ice-cream factories, hospitals, nursing homes and public houses ; the offensive trades inspectors look after the fish curing houses, tripe boilers, etc.; and the lodging house inspectors deal with catering arrangements in lodging houses and boarding houses. Together they made 2,205 visits to food premises during the year and noted 384 contraventions in connection with food hygiene. Written or verbal cautions numbering 283 were given and were complied with, resulting in numerous improvements as regards the provision of washing facilities, general cleanliness of premises, facilities for cleansing equipment, etc.

Food hygiene work carried out by the Chief Food Inspector and his staff is additional to the above and is dealt with in the next section of this report.

*Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs.* Inspections and sampling under the Act are carried out by the Food and Drugs Inspectors, who may, at all reasonable times, enter any premises where such marked articles may be and may take samples either informally or in the prescribed manner. The Inspector can demand the production of the appropriate register and also any statutory statement received by a seller in respect of both First and Second Schedule articles which he has sold but which have not actually been on his premises or in his possession.

The number of inspections made was 121, namely 15 at retailers' premises, 96 at manufacturers' premises and 10 at merchants' premises. Several contraventions had taken place and the persons concerned were notified of the offences and cautioned by the Inspectors.

Thirty-two samples of feeding stuffs and 3 of fertiliser were obtained and submitted for analysis by the Agricultural Analyst. Of these samples, 1 was taken at the request of another Authority who had received an adverse report about a sample taken in their area. Twenty-nine of the samples were found to be satisfactory, but the remaining 6 were unsatisfactory because the limits of variation laid down in the Regulations were exceeded in one or more of their ingredients. The firms concerned were notified of their failure to comply with the Act and/or Regulations.

*Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933.* Generally speaking a shopkeeper, although he is not an " Authorised Seller " of poisons, may become a " Listed Seller " of Part II poisons (*i.e.* any substance included in Part II of the Poisons List and not exempted by the Poisons Rules) provided his name and the address of his premises are entered in the list kept by the Local Authority. The usual types of poison set out in Part II of the List are those connected with horticultural sprays, insecticides, seed and bulb dressings, phenols for general household use, rat poisons and hair dyes. Poisons included in Part I of the Poisons List can only be sold by " Authorised Sellers " of Poisons (pharmacists, etc.) and the Act requires the keeping of certain registers of stocks and sales for both types of persons.

During the year 8 persons and firms applied to have their names entered in the Corporation's list kept under the Act, and 120 persons and firms applied for the retention of their names in the list, in respect of 258 premises. All the applications were granted.

Authorised officers made 300 inspections for the purposes of the Act and in 11 cases unlisted persons were found to be selling phenolic poisons in contravention of the provisions of the Act. After being cautioned verbally the vendors either discontinued the sale of such poisons or made application for the inclusion of their names in the Local Authority's List. It was also necessary to caution several persons whose names were included in the list for minor contraventions of the Act.



## WORK OF THE FOOD DEPARTMENT

The duties of the Chief Food Inspector and his five assistants include the inspection of the fish markets, the slaughterhouses, retail food shops and of all meats, fish, fruit and vegetables sold in the City.

All food arriving in the Port is also examined by the Inspectors on behalf of the Hull and Goole Port Health Authority.

*Meat Inspection.* The Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963, made compulsory the inspection by the local authority of animals slaughtered for human consumption. In fact, a one hundred per cent examination has always been maintained by the inspectorial staff, covering all animals slaughtered in the City for human consumption and all animals killed outside the area and brought into the City for sale. Under the new Regulations the inspectors now have the additional duty of stamping all animal carcasses as fit for human consumption before they leave the slaughterhouse.

The following table shows the number of animals slaughtered in licensed slaughterhouses during 1963, and in the previous four years :—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Cattle (and Calves)</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Totals</i>
1963	13,224	35,702	40,793	89,719
1962	13,473	39,572	43,264	96,309
1961	13,987	44,531	42,125	100,643
1960	12,469	35,104	43,564	91,137
1959	10,961	43,674	41,289	95,924

The three tables on pages 90, 91 and 92 give the number of carcasses found to be unsound because of tuberculosis and details of those found unsound from other causes.

*Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958.* There are 44 persons licensed by this Authority to slaughter animals, including 2 Jews whose licences are subject to their obtaining the necessary licences from the Rabbinical Commission to slaughter by the Jewish method for the food of Jews. Also included is one Mohammedan who is licensed to slaughter for Mohammedans. Temporary licences are also issued by the Authority to Mohammedans for the provision of meat to ships' crews, such licences being tenable for 24 hours to cover the period required.

*Diseases of Animals.* There were no cases of anthrax in the City during the year but there were 5 cases of swine fever confirmed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

*Fish Inspection.* All fish landed from the trawlers at St. Andrew's Dock is inspected each morning before the sales commence. During the year 2,180 landings were made, the estimated weight of fish being 203,528 tons, of which 517 tons were condemned by the Inspectors.

The following is a summary of the quantities of fish landed and the grounds where it was caught.

<i>Fishing Grounds, etc.</i>	<i>No. of Trawlers</i>	<i>Estimated Tonnage Landed</i>	<i>Tonnage Unsound</i>
North Sea ....	122	1,650	4
Iceland ....	953	76,470	314
Bear Isle ....	289	33,105	8
White Sea ....	458	45,633	120
Faroes ....	26	1,555	46
Norway Coast ....	191	22,045	22
Greenland ....	127	18,510	3
Norway Herring ....	2	385	—
Swedish Herring ....	10	330	—
Miscellaneous ....	2	2,645	—
British Railways ....	—	1,200	—
Totals ....	2,180	203,528	517

Regular visits are made to the Cod Farm where fish is salted for export. Visits are also made regularly to the fish processing premises where large quantities are frozen. During the year certificates were issued for the following :—

Saltfish .....	18,661 bales
	242 cases
Haddock Fillets .....	147 cartons
Sea Perch Fillets .....	147 cartons

and various quantities of Frozen Scampi, Frozen Dover Soles and Frozen Squid, all for export to various parts of the world.

*Condemned Food*

Meat. Condemned meat is sold to a local firm for processing, the salvage value being returned to the owners.



**Fish.** Condemned fish is sold to a fish manure manufacturing company whose premises are adjacent to the fish dock. During the year approximately 5,404 tons of fish were sold for processing into cat and dog food, some of which under other circumstances would have been declared unfit for human consumption.

**Fruit and Vegetables.** If large quantities of these are condemned they are taken to the tip and covered over, smaller quantities being destroyed at the Public Cleansing Department's destructor.

**Tinned Goods.** These are also destroyed at the destructor. During the year over 14,000 agreements for the destruction of unsound foodstuffs were entered into by the owners and the Department. A new system of certificates has been introduced for firms who have regular and large quantities for condemnation; this system is working very satisfactorily for the Department and for the firms concerned.

The following is a summary of the unsound food surrendered during the year :—

	<i>Tons</i>
Meat ....	65
Fish ....	517
Fruit and Vegetables ....	132
Tinned Goods ....	27
Miscellaneous Foodstuffs ....	2

*Pet and Performing Animals.* There are 19 persons registered under the Pet Animals Act, 1951, in respect of 22 pet shops, all the premises being visited regularly by the Inspectors. Visits were also made to the theatres when animal turns were being presented. Inspections in connection with the Animal Boarding Establishments Act will be undertaken by the Food Inspectors.

*Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960.* The Inspectors regularly visited all food premises covered by these Regulations and the standard of hygiene, in general, was good.

*Food and Drugs Act, 1955.* At the end of the year 301 premises were registered under Section 16 of the Act for the preparation of potted meat and other foods, these being as follows :—

Manufacture of sausages ....	121
Manufacture of sausages, potted meat and other meat products ....	140
Manufacture of salmon paste ....	1
Cooking of hams, etc. ....	5
Cooked fish, fish cakes, etc. ....	9
Meat Pies, etc. ....	4
Cooked shellfish ....	15
Pickles ....	6

There were 2,114 inspections made of registered food premises during the year.

The following legal proceedings were taken under the Act :—

<i>Offence</i>	<i>Penalty</i>
Selling two mouldy pork pies ....	£6
Selling a dressed crab containing a cigarette end ....	£8

*School Meals Service.* During the year 279 visits were made to school kitchens in the City for the purpose of food inspections and hygiene. The very high standard of these kitchens has once again been maintained.

*Educational Activity.* Two Inspectors lectured to the Student Public Health Inspectors and one to the Butchering Trade Classes at the Municipal College of Technology.

**TABLE VII**

SUMMARY OF CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle, excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed .....	10,877	1,976	371	35,702	40,793
Number inspected .....	15,908	2,258	640	44,502	46,877
<i>Affected with Diseases other than Tuberculosis—</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned	4	2	16	68	265
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ....	2,570	585	—	538	7,894
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuber- culosis and Cysticercosis ....	15.4	25.5	2.5	1.4	17.4
<i>Affected with Tuberculosis only—</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned	1	—	—	—	5
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ....	16	2	—	—	1,441
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis .....	.11	.08	—	—	3.07
<i>Cysticercosis—</i>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ....	129	9	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment .....	129	9	—	—	—



TABLE VIII

WHOLE CARCASSES FOUND TO BE UNSOUND FROM CAUSES OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS

BEEF		MUTTON		VEAL		PORK	
Disease or Condition	No.	Disease or Condition	No.	Disease or Condition	No.	Disease or Condition	No.
Emaciation ....	1	Oedema ....	8	Immaturity ....	2	Moribund ....	57
Oedema and ....		Oedema and ....		Pyæmia ....	2	Pyæmia ....	31
Emaciation ....	1	Emaciation ....	26	Pyrexia ....	1	Swine Erysipelas	14
Pyrexia ....	1	Emaciation ....	17	Oedema....	1	Emaciation ....	10
Gangrene ....	1	Pyrexia ....	1	Gangrene and		Jaundice ....	4
Pyæmia and		Moribund ....	7	Oedema ....	1	Oedema ....	17
Traumatic ....	1	Abscesses and		Dropsy and		Pyrexia ....	35
Abnormal		Emaciation ...	2	Emaciation ....	7	Abnormal Odour	2
Odour ....	1	Abscesses ...	2	Multiple		Abscesses and	
		Epyæmia ...	1	Abscesses ....	1	Bruising ....	1
		Acute Septic		Extensive		Bruising ....	8
		Pneumonia ....	1	Pleurisy and		Septic Pleurisy	
		Pleurisy and		Peritonitis ...	1	and Peritonitis	4
		Emaciation....	1			Septic Metritis ...	3
		Septic				Swine Fever ....	5
		Pleurisy ...	2			Gangrene ....	2
						Decomposition	4
						Discoloration ....	1
						Septic Peritonitis	6
						Septic	
						Pneumonia ....	3
						Chronic Arthritis	
						and Emaciation	1
						Oedema and ....	
						Abscesses ....	2
						Bruising and	
						Emaciation ....	1
						Anaemia ....	1
						Acute Mastitis	1
						Oedema and	
						Emaciation ....	14
						Pyæmia and	
						Emaciation ...	1
						Multiple	
						Abscesses ....	23
						Bruising and	
						Pyrexia ....	1
						Acute Septic	
						Pleurisy ....	4
						Emaciation	
						and Abscesses	2
						Septicaemia ....	4
						Immaturity	1
						Dropsy and	
						Pyrexia ....	1
						Lymphatic	
						Leukaemia ....	1
Total ....	6	Total ....	68	Total ....	16	Total ....	265

TABLE IX

WHOLE CARCASES AFFECTED WITH TUBERCULOSIS

				1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Cows	....	....	....	25	6	1	1	—
Heifers	....	....	....	1	—	—	—	1
Bulls	....	....	....	—	—	—	—	—
Oxen	....	....	....	7	3	3	—	—
Pigs	....	....	....	12	6	6	1	5
Calves	....	....	....	3	1	—	—	—
				—	—	—	—	—
				48	16	10	2	6
				—	—	—	—	—



PART III

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

## SECTION 22—CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Much has been achieved in the re-deployment of available resources within this section of the Department and overall attendances at clinics have again increased. Because of the shift of population in the under five age group it was decided to discontinue the clinic held in the Church Hall at St. Nicholas, Pickering Road, and open another clinic to replace that formerly held at Carlton Street. Suitable accommodation was found close by in the church hall of St. Peter and St. Mary, Dairycoates, and attendances confirm the need for infant welfare facilities in this area.

Additional infant welfare sessions were found to be necessary at St. Ninian's, Chanterlands Avenue, and it is hoped that it will be possible to obtain the use of suitable accommodation in the Bricknell Avenue area early in the New Year.

The prevailing tendency towards earlier marriage and child bearing has resulted in a subtle change in the type of problems raised with the clinic staff. Home conditions often are crowded and this in turn adds to the difficulties of the young mother. It is encouraging to hear them frankly discussing their worries and the readiness with which proffered advice is acted upon.

Attendance at relaxation classes is now readily accepted especially by the mother having her first baby and many patients with more than one child are enthusiastic about the classes too, since they afford an excellent opportunity for the exchange of views and advice.

During the year an in-service training course in the early ascertainment of deafness was held at Galen House. Dr. I. G. Taylor, who is a senior member of the Department of Audiology and Education of the Deaf at Manchester University, conducted a course of lectures and demonstrations to a group of health visitors. All babies attending infant welfare clinics are now screened for hearing loss and where any suspicion of deafness exists the child is brought back to a special session where audiometry is carried out. Should anything abnormal be found the child's family doctor is informed of the findings and appropriate action is then taken to minimise the effect of hearing loss.

*Care of Premature Infants.* The arrangements for the home care of premature infants is constantly under review and the two specially trained midwives earmarked for this service are fully occupied.



Liaison with the Special Baby Care Unit at the Hull Maternity Hospital is excellent and both Paediatric Consultants attend follow-up clinics at the Local Authority's Sykes Street premises. The purpose of these clinics, in addition to ensuring systematic follow-up of babies born prematurely, is to give support to the parents and many fathers who attend these sessions.

Should it be necessary to transfer a baby born at home specially equipped incubators with supplies of oxygen are in constant readiness.

*Birth Control Clinics.* The three clinics held for this purpose are now firmly established and attendances are increasing each year.

In co-operation with the Hospital Pathology Service facilities are now generally available for patients to have routine screening for the early detection of carcinoma of the cervix. No appointment is necessary, the test takes only a few minutes to perform, is quite painless and is available to any woman over twenty-five years of age.

Details of attendances are as follows :—

<i>Clinic</i>	<i>New Cases</i>	<i>Total Attendances</i>
Bilton Grange ....	88	573
Sykes Street ....	113	634
Coltman Street ....	167	863

The attendances at the Bilton Grange, Sykes Street and Coltman Street Clinics the previous year were 465, 638 and 692 respectively.

*Care of Unmarried Mothers.* The number of mothers giving birth to illegitimate children referred to the Social Worker employed by the Department was higher than in any previous year, being an increase of 20% of the number of cases referred during 1962. At the same time more intensive work has been necessary in many cases, for example those of young mothers who have conceived when under the age of sixteen, and those of married women having illegitimate children. Many more of this latter category are now seeking the help of a social worker. The period of follow-up visiting has on the whole lengthened, especially in cases where for various reasons it has not been possible to place a baby for adoption, although the mother had originally desired this. Assistance and co-operation given by social workers from other Departments of the Local Authority and from voluntary organisations has continued to help in the co-ordination of the services and facilities available to the unmarried mother and her child.

Responsibility was accepted by the Local Health Authority in respect of 39 of the 77 cases admitted to Sutton House, the York Diocesan Maternity Hostel, to which the Corporation makes an annual grant of £1,775. Responsibility was also accepted for one case to a Home other than Sutton House.

*Day Nursery.* There have been numerous staff changes in the Nursery, including the Matron and the Deputy Matron. The post of Deputy Matron was still vacant at the end of the year.

The reasons for admissions of those children attending the Nursery were as follows :—

Both parents working	....	....	....	....	....	....	38
Parents separated	....	....	....	....	....	....	24
Mother unmarried	....	....	....	....	....	....	9
Confinement cases	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Illness of parent	....	....	....	....	....	....	9
Father unemployed	....	....	....	....	....	....	5

The average daily attendance at the Nursery throughout the year was 26.

All the students who entered for the Nursery Nurses Examination passed at the first sitting, and in accordance with the joint arrangements made with the Education Committee, twelve more students were appointed in September, six being allocated to the Day Nursery for their initial period of practical training.

### *Statistics.*

Ante-Natal Clinics	No. of Sessions	Attendances		
		First	Re-attendances	Total
<i>Sykes Street Clinic—</i>				
Monday and Thursday afternoons	100	760	3,025	3,785
Wednesday morning	51	479	989	1,468
<i>East Hull Clinic—</i>				
Wednesday and Friday mornings	101	617	2,534	3,151
<i>North Hull Clinic—</i>				
Tuesday morning	52	221	808	1,029
<i>Coltman Street Clinic—</i>				
Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons	102	761	2,836	3,597
<i>Bilton Grange Clinic—</i>				
Tuesday afternoon and Thursday morning (from 14.6.62)	102	218	1,034	1,252
<i>Greatfield Clinic—</i>				
Wednesday morning	51	121	528	649
<i>Boothferry Clinic—</i>				
Tuesday morning	52	185	712	897

Total new patients attending during the year .... 3,362



*Child Welfare Clinics*

	1962	1963
No. of Centres provided ....	18	18
No. of Sessions during the year ....	1,414	1,417
No. of children first attending under 1 year of age ....	4,031	4,026
Total number of children attending ....	7,287	7,536
Total attendances ....	49,565	51,838
Cases seen by Medical Officers ....	19,092	19,392
Cases referred to Hospital for treatment ....	170	179
No. of tuberculin jelly tests carried out ....	114	36
No. found to be tuberculin positive after checking with Heaf Test ....	—	—

*Welfare Foods and Nutritives.* The trend against National Dried Milk continues and sales are down by almost a quarter. On the other hand, the take-up of orange juice has increased and sales of rose hip syrup have jumped by a third or thereabouts.

Details of the sales from the central depot at Witham and from the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres are as follows :—

	1962	1963
<i>Welfare Foods—</i>		
“ National ” Dried Milk (tins) ....	48,732	36,529
Cod Liver Oil (6 oz. bottles) ....	4,539	4,271
Orange Juice (6 oz. bottles) ....	36,283	39,014
A and D Capsules (packets of 45) ....	5,252	4,487
<i>Nutritives—</i>		
Adexolin ....	9,659	11,764
Abidec ....	163	174
Cod Liver Oil Emulsion (8 oz. bottles) ....	20	1
Virol (8 oz. bottles) ....	1,752	1,608
Rose Hip Syrup ....	16,321	21,386
Lactogol ....	955	869
S.M.A. ....	3,236	2,361
Mineral and Vitamin Syrup ....	702	673

*Fireguards—*

No. of fireguards sold	....	....	....	....	....	519	515
------------------------	------	------	------	------	------	-----	-----

*Infectious Diseases—*

Cases of Puerperal Pyrexia notified—at home	....	23	
—in hospital		5	
		—	28
Cases of Ophthalmia notified—at home	....	4	
—in hospital		—	
		—	4

The Maternity and Child Welfare and School Clinics, provided by the Corporation, are interavailable to patients as required. Details of the clinics &c., provided under Section 22 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, are as follows :—

*Infant Welfare Sessions—*(all commence at 2 p.m.)

## NORTH

North Hull Clinic, Ellerburn Avenue (Tel. No. 852177)	....	Tuesday and Thursday
Newland Methodist Church Hall, Cottingham Road	....	Wednesday and Friday
St. Ninian's Church Hall, Chanterlands Avenue	....	Tuesday and Friday

## EAST

East Hull Clinic, Morrill Street (Tel. No. 23303)	....	Wednesday, Thursday and Friday
Bilton Grange Clinic, Greenwich Avenue (Tel. No. 74343)		Monday and Wednesday
Greatfield Clinic, Stalybridge Avenue (Tel. No. 76241)	....	Tuesday, Wednesday
Methodist Mission Hall, Preston Road	....	Tuesday
Kingston Wesley Methodist Church Hall, Holderness High Road	....	Thursday
St. Margaret's Church, Longhill Estate	....	Thursday
Methodist School Room, Sutton	....	Tuesday

## WEST

Coltman Street Clinic (Tel. No. 24445)	....	Monday and Thursday
Boothferry Clinic, Bethune Avenue (Tel. No. 641503)	....	Tuesday
St. Peter's, Dairycoates	....	Wednesday
Church of the Transfiguration, Albert Avenue	....	Friday
St. Martin's Church Hall, North Road	....	Monday
Church of the Ascension, Priory Road (Tel. No. 51185)		Monday and Friday

## CENTRAL

Sykes Street Clinic (Tel. No. 23246)	....	Friday
		Thursday and Friday 9 a.m. (Premature Babies)
Spring Bank Clinic (Hull and East Riding Institute for the Deaf)	....	Monday and Wednesday



*Ante-Natal Sessions—*

North Hull Clinic, Ellerburn Avenue (Tel. No. 852177) ....	....	Tuesday,	9-30 a.m.
East Hull Clinic, Morrill Street (Tel. No. 23303) ....	....	{ Wednesday, Friday	9-30 a.m. 9-30 a.m.
Bilton Grange Clinic, Greenwich Avenue (Tel. No. 74343) ....	....	{ Tuesday, Thursday	2 p.m. 9-30 a.m.
Greatfield Clinic Stalybridge Avenue (Tel. No. 76241)		Wednesday	9-30 a.m.
Coltman Street Clinic, (Tel. No. 24445) ....	....	{ Tuesday Wednesday	2 p.m. 2 p.m.
Sykes Street Clinic, (Tel. No. 23246) ....	....	Patients who have been accepted for the Maternity Hospital	
		Monday,	9-30 a.m.
		Tuesday,	2 p.m.
		Wednesday	2 p.m.
		Other patients—	
		Monday	2 p.m.
		Wednesday	9-30 a.m.
		Thursday	2 p.m.

*Birth Control Sessions—*

Coltman Street Clinic, (Tel. No. 24445) ....	....	Tuesday,	7—8 p.m.
Sykes Street Clinic, (Tel. No. 23246) ....	....	Tuesday	9 a.m.
Bilton Grange Clinic, Greenwich Avenue (Tel. No. 74343) ....	....	Monday,	7—8 p.m.

*Artificial Sunlight Sessions—*

East Hull Clinic, Morrill Street (Tel. No. 23303) ....	....	{ Tuesday Friday	9 a.m. 2 p.m.
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*Mothercraft and Relaxation Classes—*

North Hull Clinic, Ellerburn Avenue (Tel. No. 852177) ....	....	Wednesday	9-30 a.m.
East Hull Clinic, Morrill Street (Tel. No. 23303)		Friday	9-30 a.m.
Coltman Street Clinic, (Tel. No. 24445) ....	....	Tuesday	7-30 p.m.
Sykes Street Clinic, Tel. No. (23246) ....	....	Wednesday Thursday	7-30 p.m. 7-30 p.m.
Sutton House, Sutton ....	....	Thursday	2 p.m.
Bilton Grange Clinic, Greenwich Avenue (Tel. No. 74343)		Thursday	2 p.m.
Greatfield Clinic, Stalybridge Avenue (Tel. No. 76241) ....	....	Thursday	2 p.m.
Boothferry Clinic, Bethune Avenue (Tel. No. 641503) ....	....	Thursday	2 p.m.

PROVISION OF DENTAL TREATMENT

In the dental field our principal problem is still with us. Shortage and variation of trained personnel make the introduction of a planned approach to the establishment of a satisfactory state of dental health virtually impossible.

For some few years now, neither the numbers of dentists employed nor the amount of work accomplished have varied very much. Although all requests for treatment are complied with, there is a tendency for these to decrease as a result of the increasing awareness of the statutory advantages to nursing and expectant mothers under the amended Dentists Act. Probably as a result of this, the number of dentures provided has again fallen, this being 79 dentures for 45 patients.

TABLE X

(A) NUMBERS PROVIDED WITH DENTAL CARE

	Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Made Dentally Fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers ....	188	180	225*	127
Children under five ....	242	213	197*	187

\* Includes cases under treatment and carried forward from 1962.

(B) FORMS OF DENTAL TREATMENT PROVIDED

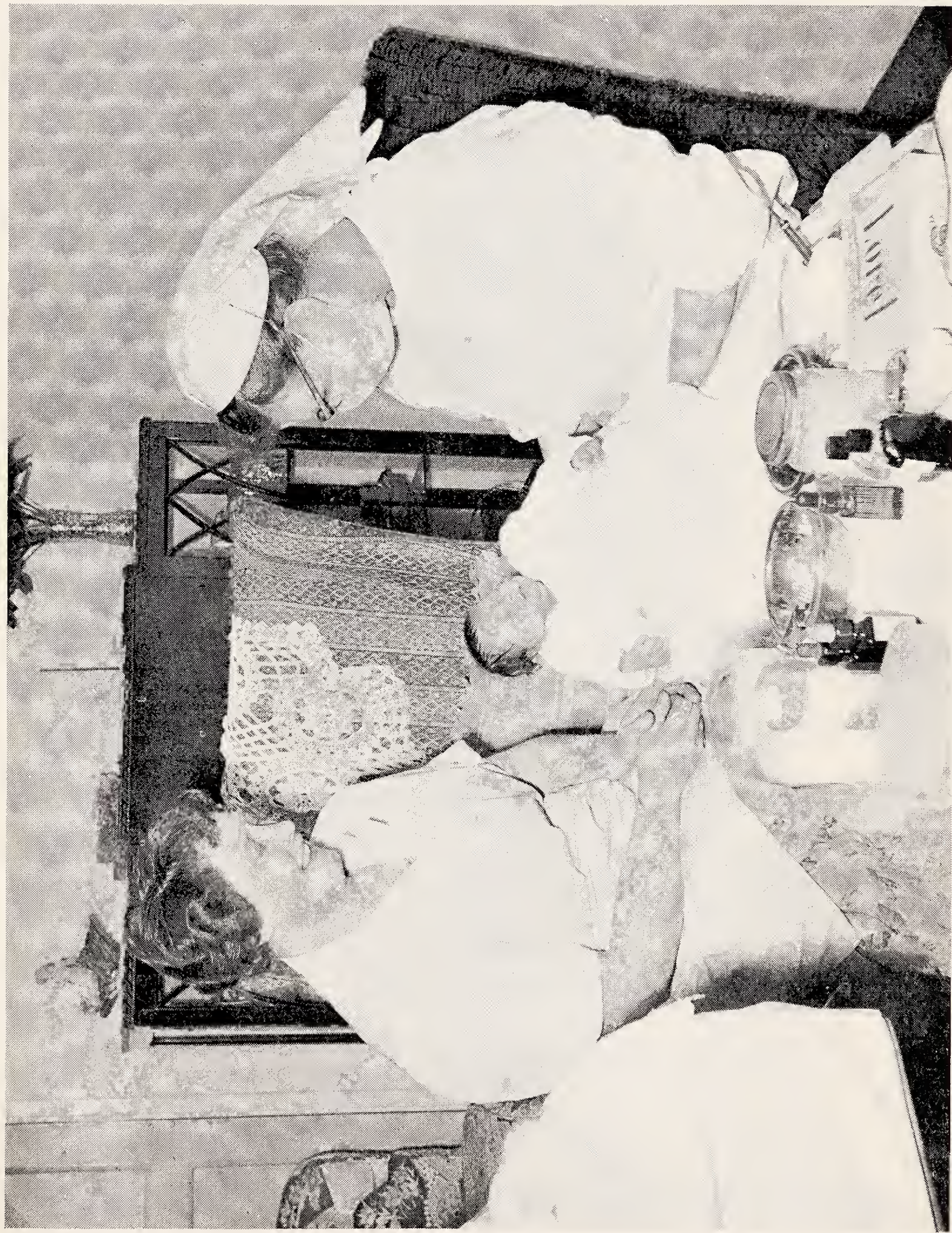
	Scalings and Gum Treatment	Fillings	Silver Nitrate Treatment	Crowns or Inlays	Extractions	General Anaesthetics	Dentures Provided		Radiographs
							Full Upper or Lower	Partial Upper or Lower	
Expectant and Nursing Mothers ....	77	111	—	—	577	58	57	22	13
Children under five ....	9	2	—	—	555	170	—	—	—





CHILD WELFARE — clinic attendances continue to flourish





MIDWIFERY SERVICE—post-natal visit by midwife



## SECTION 23—MIDWIFERY

During the year 101 midwives notified their intention to practice in the City, of whom 49 were employed by the Local Authority, 49 by the Hospital Management Committee, and 3 in private nursing homes.

2,074 domiciliary confinements were attended and of these 1,010 were conducted without a doctor being present at the time of delivery of the child.

The use of gas and air analgesia has virtually ceased as a means of analgesia. Relief of pain in childbirth was afforded as follows :—

Trilene	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,583
Pethidine	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,043
Nitrous Oxide and Air			.....	.....	1

*Refresher Courses.* The three refresher courses organised by the Department were again fully booked. 338 midwives from all parts of the country, and in some cases from overseas, attended the courses. Although the more recent developments in the art receive due notice, good midwifery depends on unremitting care, scrupulous attention to detail, and the inculcation of a positive approach to good health for both mother and baby.

## SECTION 24—HEALTH VISITING

Following an outbreak of typhoid fever in Zermatt (Switzerland) at the beginning of the year, several contacts returned to the City, one of whom developed the disease. Considerable work was undertaken in following up all persons involved, and all visiting staff were offered inoculation against the disease. The response was very good so that a large percentage of the staff are now protected.

Twelve health visitors undertook intensive training in the early detection of deafness. Following a most successful course, the health visitors now carry out screening tests of hearing in certain of the infant welfare centres. They have managed to allay many parents' fears, and to initiate early action in those cases requiring treatment.

Two health visitors left to take up posts with the East Riding County Council, and one to take up a post with the Cumberland County Council, whilst two resigned for domestic reasons.

During the year three health visitors attended a Refresher Course held at Bedford College, London, and one attended a course on health education at Bangor, North Wales, organised by the Central Council for Health Education. Two others attended a course on parentcraft and relaxation methods, held at Preston, Lancashire.

The in-service training lectures which were inaugurated last year were commenced again in the autumn.

Because of the low state of vaccination and immunisation in the City, special meetings of the medical and health visiting staff were held to discuss the situation in an effort to improve the position. Several interesting suggestions were made and put into operation. The health visitors were asked to make a special personal effort to improve the rates in their own districts, and this was still being done at the end of the year.

The number of staff employed at the end of the year was :—

33 Health Visitors, including 2 doing full-time duty on Infectious Diseases.

4 Tuberculosis Visitors, including one qualified Health Visitor.

#### VISITS PAID BY HEALTH VISITORS

Expectant Mothers	....	....	....	....	3,328
Children under 1 year	....	....	....	....	35,004
Children 1-5 years	....	....	....	....	53,342
Aged and Chronic Sick	....	....	....	....	1,373
Infectious Diseases	....	....	....	....	17,677
Miscellaneous,	....	....	....	....	1,968
Tuberculosis visits	....	....	....	....	5,563

#### SECTION 25—HOME NURSING

Over the past few years the content of the nurse's case load has changed considerably, chronic nursing still has the larger percentage but acute nursing has gradually increased. The increased turn-over of hospital beds envisaged for the future will undoubtedly have its effect on the District Nursing Service resulting in a larger ratio of S.E.N.'s to S.R.N.'s than we have at the present. This change will give the S.R.N. more time to concentrate on the acute nursing although, of course, she will supervise the work of the S.E.N. and the orderly.



With this change in mind agreement was reached with the Matron, Hull Royal Infirmary, that the district nurse who would be responsible for the care of a patient discharged from hospital should visit the ward before the patient was discharged. This would give the nurse the opportunity to see the case notes, discuss the patients requirements with the ward staff and also meet the patient concerned, thus ensuring continuity of treatment. These arrangements have had a very slow beginning, due, perhaps, to the long established habit of patients being discharged through the Almoner's Department, but it is felt that the difficulties will be overcome in time. During the last six months of the year several patients were visited at the Western General Hospital and the Hull Royal Infirmary, but one visit only was made to the Kingston General Hospital.

In November a scheme was started for providing incontinence pads for appropriate patients being nursed at home. This service has proved to be very successful and is greatly appreciated by both the nurses and relatives of such chronic invalids as hemiplegics, disseminated sclerotics, etc.

*Paediatric Report.* The 0-5 years age group remains constant but there has been a drop of just over 300 visits to children in the 5-15 years age group.

<i>Cases</i>	1962	1963	<i>Visits</i>	1962	1963
0—5 years	69	64		484	466
5—15 years	62	52		1,177	871

#### **Analysis of new cases**

Medical	....	....	....	....	51
Surgical	....	....	....	....	32
Congenital Syphilis	....	....	....	....	1
Infectious Diseases	....	....	....	....	4
Skin Diseases	....	....	....	....	7
Burns and Scalds	....	....	....	....	9
Ophthalmia	....	....	....	....	2
Diabetics	....	....	....	....	3
					—
					109
					—

*Midwifery Cases.* The number of midwifery cases visited is double that of last year, many of these being contacts of infectious diseases such as measles, and whooping cough.

<i>Mothers</i>	1962	1963	<i>Healthy Babies</i>	1962	1963
Cases	86	175	Cases	49	80
Visits	722	1,401	Visits	435	721

*Diabetic Cases.* The trend of less visits to this type of case continued throughout the year ; although there was a drop of ten cases only the visits fell by 5,302.

“ Over 65 ” Age Group. There was an increase of over 100 cases in this group but a decrease of ten thousand in the number of visits. This is further evidence of the trend to acute nursing, as the gross total of visits by the nurses during the year to all types of cases fell by only five and a half thousand.

	1962	1963
Cases	2,201	2,310
Visits	101,693	91,105

Long Term Cases (over 24 visits). Here again there was an increase in the number of cases but a large drop in number of visits paid.

	1962	1963
Cases	768	813
Visits	54,138	45,736

*Tuberculosis Cases.* The year's figures are the lowest for the past five years, reflecting the general trend in the field of tuberculosis. The number of cases fell from 203 in 1962 to 144 in 1963, whilst the number of visits fell from 14,460 to 9,892.

Details of the cases attended are :—

Discontinued treatment	....	....	....	42
Died	....	....	....	6
Admitted to hospital	...	....	....	16
Removed from Books....	....	....	....	39
Remaining on the books	....	....	....	41

*Late Night Morphia and Emergency Round.* This section of the service has been exceptionally busy throughout the year, the number of cases and visits having risen considerably. On an average 7 to 8 visits were made each night. The great majority of the patients were cancer cases.

	1962	1963
Cases	85	106
Visits	1,455	2,731

Of the 106 cases visited, 64 died, 14 were admitted to hospital, 18 ceased to be visited for various other reasons, and 10 were still being visited at the end of the year.



## Total Cases and Visits Covered.

	<i>Cases</i>	1962	1963	<i>Visits</i>	1962	1963
Medical		1,968	1,984		63,220	61,939
Surgical		989	935		28,226	26,099
Injections		1,537	1,700		76,488	74,422
		<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>
		4,494	4,619		167,934	162,460
		<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>

Eight nurses entered the District Nurse Training Course which started on 1st January. Two left before completion of the course, one leaving the area with her husband and the other returning to Australia. Out of the six who sat for the examination, five were successful ; the nurse who failed will re-sit the full examination in 1964.

During the year two district trained nurses attended a refresher course in Sheffield and an assistant nurse accompanied a trained district nurse on a course of " Posture and Lifting." All four nurses benefited greatly from the courses.

During the year eight nurses left the service, four for domestic reasons and four leaving the area. Eleven new members joined the staff so that at the end of the year there was a total of 42 State Registered Nurses, 5 State Enrolled Nurses, 1 Registered Sick Children's Nurse and 5 nursing orderlies on the staff. Five of the State Registered Nurses and one State Enrolled Nurse were employed in a part-time capacity, the remainder giving whole-time service. 28 of the whole-time and 2 of the part-time State Registered Nurses were district trained. The sickness rate amongst the staff was the lowest for 3 years.

*Sitters-up Service.* The sitter-up continues to supply a very much needed service to the community, as is shown by the number of letters of appreciation received from both patients and relatives.

	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Visits</i>
1963	608	23,448
1962	588	23,319

Over the past two years the sitters-up staff has become much more stable, the main reasons for this being the security given to the women by the payment for Bank Holidays and sickness periods. Of the seventeen new entrants in 1963, sixteen were taken onto the staff within the first six months of the year and only one in the second half of the year. Eighteen employees left the service for various reasons. At the end of the year 39 full-time and 59 part-time staff were employed.

## SECTION 26—VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

The Health Committee's policy of using combined diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus antigen is reflected in the figures for 1963. The importance of affording the widest possible measure of protection against these diseases as well as poliomyelitis and smallpox is constantly urged by the health visitors and staff at the infant welfare clinics. Birthday cards are sent to all children under school age to ensure that parents are reminded of the dangers of these diseases and the facilities which are available to minimise them. In the latter part of the year, meetings were held with the departmental medical officers and nursing staffs to discuss further ways of raising the levels of immunisation in the City, and some of the suggestions received have been put into operation.

Additional infant welfare sessions were commenced at the Greatfield Clinic, Stalybridge Avenue and St. Ninian's Church, Chanterlands Avenue, on Tuesday afternoons from the 29th October. The clinic at St. Nicholas Church, Pickering Road, was closed on the 27th March and was replaced by a new clinic at St. Peter and St. Mary's Church, Dairycoates as from the 3rd April.

Vaccination and immunisation is available free of charge at all the infant welfare clinics.

*Diphtheria Immunisation.* During the year, 7,229 children received re-inforcing injections and 5,092 had completed a primary course of immunisation. Where possible the initial dose of tetanus toxoid was combined with diphtheria antigen.

## Immunisation against Diphtheria

Children completing Primary Course of 2 or 3 injections during 1963

Year of Birth	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1949/58	Total
L.H.A.	570	943	89	32	11	1,854	3,499
Private Doctors	387	930	191	29	18	38	1,593
Total	957	1,873	280	61	29	1,892	5,092



## Re-inforcing injections against Diphtheria

Year of Birth	1959/63	1949/58	Total
L.H.A.	42	7,187	7,229
Private Doctors	56	138	194
Total	98	7,325	7,423

Out of a total number of children under 15 years of age estimated at 77,900, 68.8% (53,558) had been immunised against diphtheria at the end of the year.

## Immunised Child Population at 31-12-63

<i>Age Group</i>			<i>Total Immunised</i>	<i>Percentage Immunised</i>
Under 1 year	....	....	957	
1-2 years	....	....	2,827	
2-3 years	....	....	3,043	
3-4 years	....	....	3,396	
4-5 years	....	....	3,188	
			—— 13,411	48.6%
5-10 years	....	....	17,727	
10 to 15 years	....	....	22,420	
			—— 40,147	79.8%

*Immunisation against Whooping Cough.* The following table shows the number of children immunised against whooping cough during 1963.

Year of Birth	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1949/58	Total
L.H.A.	569	940	89	30	9	9	1,646
Private Doctors	387	927	191	27	16	27	1,575
Total	956	1,867	280	57	25	36	3,221

Total number of re-inforcing injections—181.

*Immunisation against Tetanus.* The programme of tetanus immunisation continued in the infant and junior schools and 14,641 children completed a primary course. Of these 6,981 received the full course of three injections during the year, whilst 7,660 were given their third injection, having received their first and second injections during 1962. A further 673 children received re-inforcing injections.

In May, children who had been unable to receive their injections during the school visits were given appointments to attend school clinics between 4 p.m. and 4-30 p.m. As a result 2,018 children attended for tetanus and/or diphtheria injections, and many were thus able to complete their courses of injections.

During the winter term, 69 infant schools were visited for first tetanus injections and of these 16 were re-visited for second injections.

### **Immunisation against Tetanus.**

Persons completing Primary Course of 3 Injections during 1963.

Year of Birth	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1949/58	Prior to 1949	Total
L.H.A.	570	943	89	33	29	14,641	18	16,323
Private Doctors	387	932	192	32	32	330	328	2,233
Total	957	1,875	281	65	61	14,971	346	18,556

Incomplete at 31-12-63—4,641

*Poliomyelitis Vaccination.* During the year, 2,645 persons completed a primary course of vaccination, either orally or by injection. The use of the stabilised oral vaccine at the infant welfare clinics has led to a great reduction in the number of courses now being completed by means of Salk vaccine. During the year the Ministry of Health recommended that all immunised children joining school should be offered a re-inforcing dose of vaccine. With the co-operation of the Education Department, arrangements were made for this dose to be given during the visits of medical officers to infant schools for medical examination sessions and 476 doses were administered during the winter term.



2,109 persons received a third vaccination and 3,483 children, between the ages of 5 and 12 years, a fourth vaccination either orally or by injection after a primary course of Salk vaccine. 501 persons have commenced courses of vaccination during the year.

### Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

Persons completing Primary Course of 2 injections during 1963

Year of Birth	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1949/58	Before 1949 but aged under 40	Total
L.H.A.	1	3	1	—	—	1	1	7
Private Doctors	14	34	6	3	3	7	42	109
Total	15	37	7	3	3	8	43	116

Persons completing Primary Course of 3 oral doses during 1963

Year of Birth	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1949/58	Before 1949 but aged under 40	Total
L.H.A.	162	1,241	147	38	17	36	22	1,663
Private Doctors	79	560	141	19	9	13	45	866
Total	241	1,801	288	57	26	49	67	2,529

158,276 persons have completed a primary course of poliomyelitis vaccination either by use of Salk vaccine or oral vaccine since vaccination was first introduced in the City in 1956.

*Vaccination against Smallpox.* The number of children successfully vaccinated against smallpox is still far too low and gives rise to real concern. The lesson learned during the 1962 outbreak appears to have been forgotten.

## Successful Smallpox Vaccinations during 1963

Age at date of Vaccination	0-1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years	5-15 years	15 or over	Total
By L.H.A.	734	83	43	3	56	919
Private Doctors	509	85	31	37	129	791
Total	1,243	168	74	40	185	1,710
Re-Vaccinations	—	3	7	32	325	367

## Successful vaccinations during the last five years

Year of vaccination	Age when vaccinated					Total
	0-1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years	5-15 years	15 or over	
1959 ....	1,793	134	45	56	131	2,159
1960 ....	1,765	144	60	36	132	2,137
1961 ....	1,392	123	82	66	153	1,816
1962 ....	2,198	358	338	467	1,552	4,913
1963 ....	1,243	168	74	40	185	1,710

22 infants showed no reaction after the first attempt and were not brought by their parents for re-vaccination, whilst 123 infants showed no reaction after a re-vaccination.

## SECTION 27—AMBULANCE SERVICES

Although there were no outstanding events in 1963, the demands made on the Ambulance Service continued to increase, both as regards the number of patients carried and the number of miles run. It was found possible to slightly reduce the average mileage per patient. The table below gives details of the work done by the Ambulance Service during the year, the figures for 1962 being given for comparison.



	No. of Patients		Mileage	
	1962	1963	1962	1963
Ambulance Cases	75,705	86,045	332,652	362,318
Sitting Cases ...	82,072	90,871	252,548	263,308
Totals ....	157,777	176,916	585,200	625,626

It will be seen that the number of patients carried increased by 19,139, approximately 12%, and the mileage by 40,426, approximately 6.9%. The average mileage per patient fell slightly from 3.7. to 3.3.

The next table shows the number of patients conveyed to individual hospitals during the year, together with comparative figures for 1962. It will be seen that there has been a marked increase in the work done for the Hull Maternity Hospital the De la Pole Hospital and Galen House. During 1963, the Hull (A) Group Hospital Management Committee opened a geriatric clinic in the Authority's North Hull Clinic premises and during the year 5,792 patients were carried in connection with this clinic.

#### NO. OF PATIENTS CONVEYED TO INDIVIDUAL HOSPITALS IN 1963.

	Admissions		Out-Patients		Discharges		Transfers		Totals	
	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963
Hull Royal Infirmary ....	633	736	39,626	40,673	784	764	1,409	1,622	42,452	43,795
do. Sutton ....	1,627	1,782	293	374	1,265	1,079	304	299	3,489	3,534
Kingston General Hospital	2,274	2,217	41,439	39,092	980	1,124	494	500	45,187	42,933
Western General Hospital	2,125	2,155	7,515	6,968	696	591	392	465	10,728	10,179
Hull Maternity Hospital ....	2,224	2,601	—	—	1,955	2,877	223	231	4,402	5,709
Victoria Children's Hospital	477	499	4,755	4,194	220	154	365	328	5,817	5,175
Castle Hill Hospital ....	1,542	1,741	1,402	1,176	367	399	89	76	3,400	3,392
De la Pole Hospital ....	718	778	17,317	22,609	44	128	43	67	18,122	23,582
De la Pole Surgical Unit ....	71	143	—	—	22	31	165	345	258	519
Out of Town Hospitals ....	692	740	1,678	1,727	408	487	123	123	2,901	3,077
Geriatric Clinic ....	—	—	—	5,792	—	—	—	—	—	5,792
Day Nursery ....	—	—	4,144	3,931	—	—	—	—	4,144	3,931
Galen House, Day Centre	—	—	13,693	20,642	—	—	—	—	13,693	20,642
Special Schools ....	—	—	277	136	—	—	—	—	277	136
Chiropody Service ....	—	—	827	1,319	—	—	—	—	827	1,319
Day Centre, Coltman St.	—	—	—	239	—	—	—	—	—	239
Miscellaneous ....	62	70	1,725	2,611	24	28	269	253	2,080	2,932
Totals ....	12,445	13,462	134,691	151,483	6,765	7,662	3,876	4,309	157,777	176,916

*Emergency Calls.* There were no major accidents during the year, but a total of 5,887 calls were dealt with as compared with 5,564 in 1962, an increase of 5.8%.

## Emergency Calls Received in 1963.

Nature of Emergency	Location of Emergency				
	Home	Docks	Industry	Streets	Else- where
Injuries ....	1,050	351	255	739	1,347
Burns & Scalds ....	132	2	7	—	5
Collapse ....	302	43	73	568	25
Acute Illness ....	375	12	13	79	7
Poisoning, &c. ....	276	17	4	15	—
Other Causes ....	61	5	6	30	88
Totals	2,196	430	358	1,431	1,472

*Railway Journeys.* 22 patients were conveyed 4,190 miles by rail during the year. With the advent of diesel trains and consequent absence of compartments, it is likely that the numbers of patients travelling by rail will be reduced.

*Premature Babies.* 85 premature babies were moved during the year including 38 at the request of the East Riding, the total mileage involved being 1,603.

*Midwifery, Mental Health and other Special Services.* The table below shows the mileages for each of the special sections for 1962 and 1963.

Section	Miles 1962	Miles 1963
Mental Health Section	5,277	6,694
Midwifery Section	45,235	48,990
Home Nursing Section	42,343	40,476
Mortuary Service	1,092	1,076
Mobile Immunisation Clinic	643	1,159
Delivery Van Service	33,758	35,854
Miscellaneous Journeys	32,597	33,138
Totals	160,945	167,387

It will be noted that there has been a decrease in the number of miles run in the home nursing and miscellaneous journeys sections, but in all other sections there has been a considerable increase, resulting in an overall increase of 4%.



The mortuary van covered 1,076 miles and removed 297 bodies. The remainder of the mileage run by the mortuary van was in carrying out other Departmental work and has been charged accordingly.

*Maintenance Section.* All vehicles continue to be maintained in good order under the preventative maintenance scheme, the Section working most efficiently during the year. Difficulty is being experienced especially in respect of maintenance to the sitting case ambulances due to the ever increasing demands that are being made upon the Service.

*Vehicle Replacement and Additions to Fleet.* During the year one ambulance, four midwifery cars and a Vespa scooter were replaced. Two 3.8 litre diesel engined ambulances were added to the fleet, together with a Scootacar. At the end of the year, the strength of the ambulance and transport fleets was as follows :—

23	Ambulances
14	Sitting Case Vehicles
4	Midwifery Cars
1	Mobile Immunisation Clinic
5	Vans
1	Food Inspection Truck
1	Mortuary Service Vehicle
3	Other Cars
15	Vespa Motor Scooters
1	Scootacar

*Civil Defence Training.* The training of the Ambulance and First Aid Section has been carried out mainly by the full-time staff of the Civil Defence Section.

*Staff.* At the 31st December, the establishment of the ambulance service was as follows :—

1	Chief Ambulance Officer
1	Deputy Ambulance Officer
4	Station Officers
4	Leading Drivers
41	Male Drivers (Days)
36	Male Drivers (Shifts)
10	Female Drivers (Shifts)
3	Clerical Staff
2	Telephonists
1	Female Cleaner (Part-time)
9	Maintenance Staff

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112 Total

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## SECTION 28—PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

*Tuberculosis.* See page 137

*Recuperative Holidays and Convalescence.* The following table shows the number of applications dealt with during the year :—

1963					1962				
No.	Granted		*Not Granted	Pending 31.12.63	No.	Granted		*Not Granted	Pending 31.12.62
	Free	Full or Part Payment				Free	Full or Part Payment		
97	2	64	31	—	111	3	57	44	7

\* Not Granted includes all applications which were cancelled, not approved or withdrawn after approval.

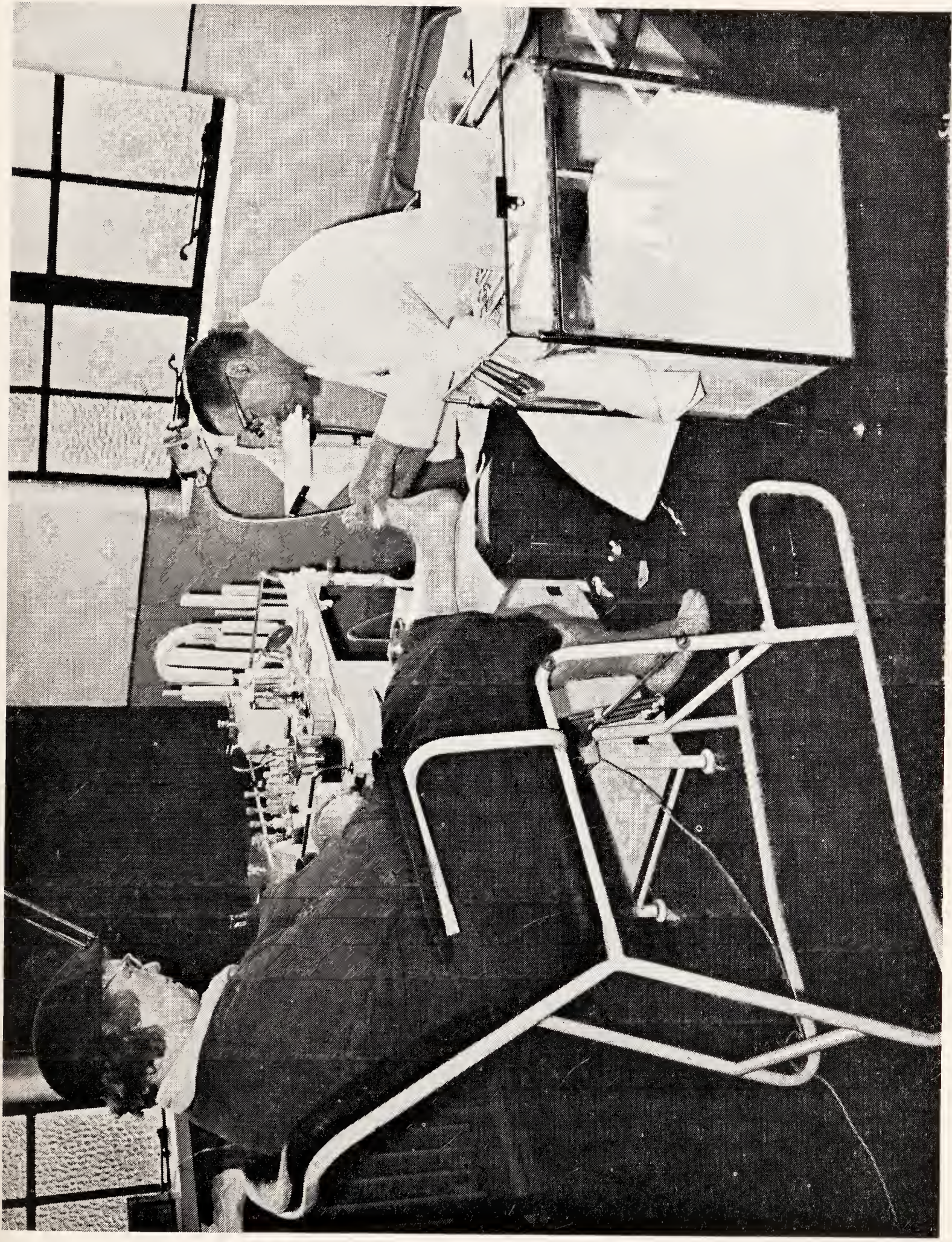
Patients were accommodated in various convalescent homes and guest houses in Bridlington, Harrogate and Ilkley.

Although as mentioned in last year's report, the Thornton Guest House at Bridlington ceased to operate, it was possible to accommodate patients, even during the busy holiday months, at the Tudor Convalescent Home and at the High Hazels Guest House, Bridlington.

*Nursing Requisites.* These are available on loan from the Department to patients who are being nursed or confined at home. The applications received were in respect of the following illnesses :—

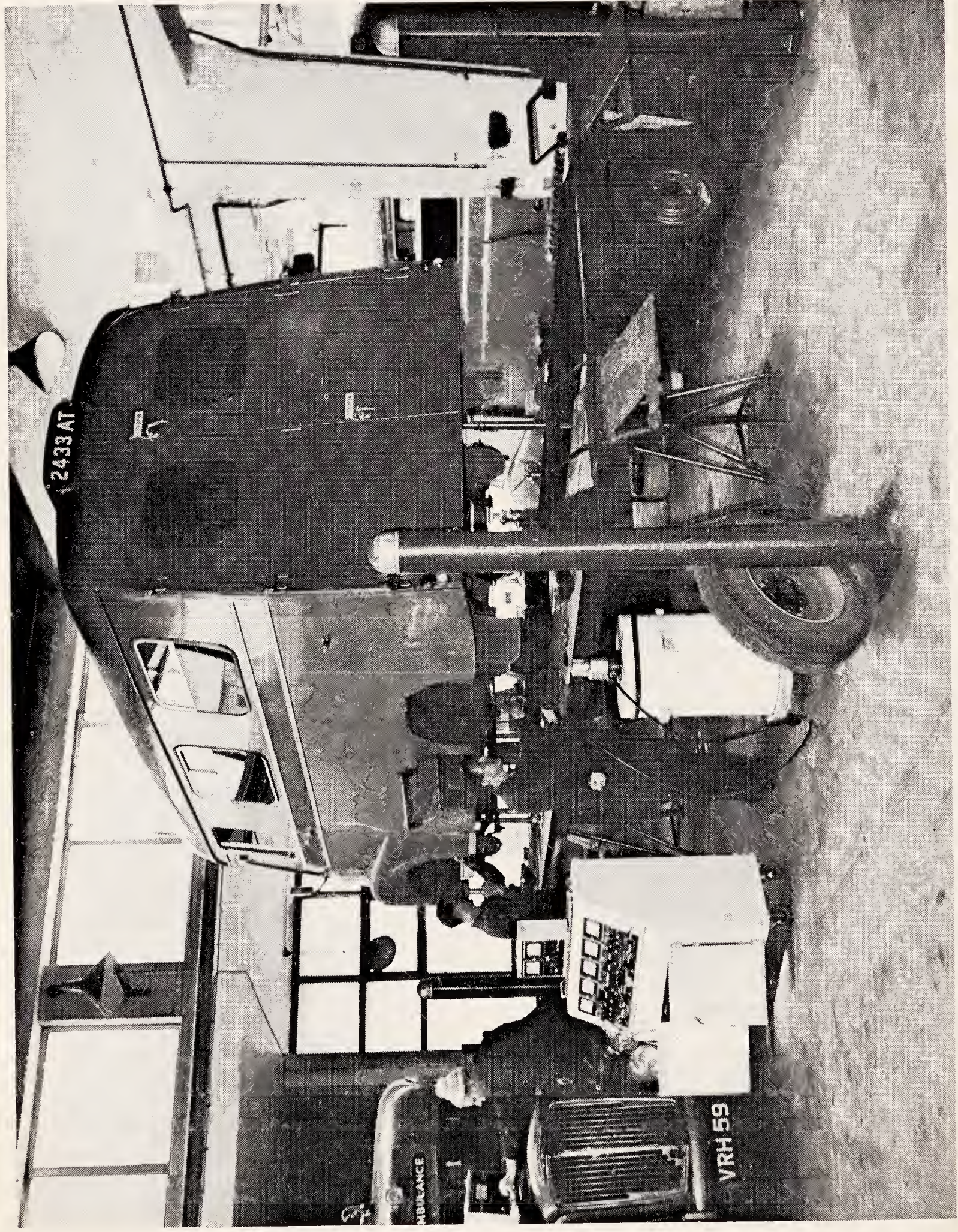
	1963	1962
Confinement	358	361
Cancer	151	125
Senility	249	188
Cerebral hæmorrhage	174	149
Disease of the Heart	179	144
Tuberculosis	9	10
Fractures, Accidents, etc.	175	181
Diabetes	13	22
Pneumonia, Pleurisy	13	39
Asthma and Bronchitis	101	91
Rheumatism, etc.	121	131
Mental Subnormality	4	7
Others	422	407
Total	1,969	1,855





CHIROPODY SERVICE—helping to keep the elderly fit and active





AMBULANCE SERVICE—Preventive Maintenance



The number of articles dealt with was as follows :—

	<i>On loan at 31.12.62</i>	<i>Issued during 1963</i>	<i>On loan at 31.12.63</i>
Bedsteads and Cots ....	264	456	289
Lifting Poles for Bedsteads ....	26	27	27
Mattresses, Sponge Rubber ....	131	167	155
Mattresses, Hair ....	214	364	231
Bedding, various items ....	3,504	4,455	4,169
Sheets, waterproof ....	613	882	610
Air Rings ....	159	211	159
Backrests ....	376	436	378
Bedpans, Urinals, etc. ....	677	1,026	698
Commodes ....	680	610	743
Dishes, jugs, etc. ....	15	25	19
Scales (Diabetic) ....	11	3	12
Wheelchairs ....	449	388	482
Sponge Rubber Cushions ....	65	36	67
Miscellaneous ....	1,042	723	1,184
<b>Totals</b> ....	<b>8,226</b>	<b>9,809</b>	<b>9,223</b>

Visits to patients' homes were made from time to time by Health Visitors, Midwives, School Nurses and Welfare Officers to check the necessity for the continuation of loans and to advise on replacement, etc.

In Circular 14/63 the Ministry of Health suggested that local health authorities should provide disposable incontinence pads for the use of appropriate patients being nursed at home. The scheme would be part of their arrangements for the care of patients under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946.

This suggestion was approved by the City Council and a scheme was brought into operation on 12th December.

It was decided that all applications for the service should be made through the Superintendent of the Home Nursing Service who would keep the After-Care Section informed of all requirements. An initial supply of pads would be issued to each case, together with waterproof paper bags in which to place used pads, and a bin to store the bags. These supplies would be delivered to the patient's home immediately the application was approved and, thereafter, a fresh supply of pads and bags would be delivered weekly. Under arrangements made by the Public Cleansing Superintendent, the bags containing the used pads would be collected each day, Monday to Friday inclusive. A stock of pads and bags would be kept at the Health Department's store, George Yard, the Nursing and Midwifery Centre, Park Street, and the Branch Office, Witham, which would be available for collection by the patient's relatives if unexpected circumstances arose.

The City Council decided not to make a charge for the service. Although it only came into operation on 12th December, the service was in use by 39 patients by the end of the year. Expressions of appreciation were received immediately from both the nurses and the relatives of the patients concerned.

*Social Welfare Officer, After-Care Section.* The establishment of this sub-section is one Social Welfare Officer and one Welfare Assistant. The Social Welfare Officer who had been appointed on a temporary basis left the Department in July and was replaced by an officer on the permanent staff in October.

During the year under review 121 cases were dealt with, 24 of these being referred by hospital almoners for after-care on discharge from hospital, and the remainder from other sources within the Department and from statutory and voluntary agencies engaged in social work. A variety of social problems was involved.

In connection with the after-care of tuberculous patients, the Social Welfare Officer attended the periodic meetings of the Hull Tuberculosis After-Care Committee, and the Welfare Assistant accompanied patients when shopping for clothing granted by the Health Committee.

In addition, visits were made to the homes of people applying for or benefiting from the various services provided through the After-Care Section of the Department.

*Chiropody.* The chiropody service for the elderly, the physically handicapped and expectant mothers continued at the Coltman Street Clinic with two part-time chiropodists operating 29 half day sessions per month until the end of May, when one resigned, leaving one part-time chiropodist working five morning sessions per week. In November, a second part-time chiropodist commenced duty at the Coltman Street Clinic, working two afternoon sessions per week.

In the latter half of the year, as more chiropodists who had become state registered showed an interest in working for the Local Authority, the Health Committee approved the purchase of equipment for the establishment of chiropody services at two more clinics, viz., the East Hull Clinic and the North Hull Clinic. One chiropodist offered his services in a full-time capacity and was duly appointed during December, arrangements being put in hand for the additional chiropody treatment sessions as early as possible in 1964.



By the middle of the year, the final list of patients formerly afforded treatment under the scheme run by the Hull Council for Old People's Welfare was dealt with.

Details of the work of this service are set out below :—

Category	On Register for Continuing Treatment at 1st. Jan.	New Applicants during year	Treatments	
			Initial	Continuing
Elderly	413	488	386	1,750
Physically Handicapped	65	30	39	256
Expectant Mothers	1	16	14	1
Totals	479	534	439	2,007

*Vaccination against Yellow Fever.* This service continued to operate at the designated centre at 76 Lowgate and the following table shows the numbers dealt with.

Year	Appointments	Vaccination carried out		
		H.M. Forces personnel and families	Merchant Navy Personnel	Civilian
1963	750	*402	53	295
1962	709	312	121	276

\*89 of these were vaccinated at the R.A.F. Station, Patrington, by one of the Department's medical officers.

*Occupational Therapy.* At the beginning of the year the staff in this section consisted of one Senior full-time, and one part-time qualified Occupational Therapist, the latter taking up full-time work in February. A third qualified Occupational Therapist joined the staff in May. The unqualified assistant who had been attending an Occupational Therapy Course since September, 1962 returned to the department in August. The Senior Occupational Therapist left the department in September, and one of the full-time Occupational Therapists was promoted to fill the vacancy.

At the end of the year the staff consisted of one Senior qualified Occupational Therapist, one qualified Occupational Therapist and one unqualified assistant, all full-time.

The number of cases on the Register at 31st December is given below :—

Class	1963	1962
Pulmonary Tuberculosis and Respiratory disorders ....	33	37
Neurological ....	21	40
General Medical and Orthopaedic ....	48	51
Psychiatric ....	4	4
	<hr/> 106 <hr/>	<hr/> 132 <hr/>

During the year 31 new cases were referred to the Department and 57 were discharged. Those who were removed from the Register can be summarised as follows :—

	1963	1962
Returned to work/home duties ....	6	2
Hospitalised/deteriorated below the scope of the service ....	18	9
Deceased ....	7	10
Transferred to other services ....	7	—
Discharged as unsuitable/uninterested ....	19	3

Compared with the old accommodation at 77 Lowgate, the present accommodation at 69 Coltman Street which the section occupied from the 1st January, is a great improvement. It is a special advantage to have a ground floor workroom. A number of the more severely handicapped patients are now able to attend owing to the provision of transport facilities during the latter half of the year. The workroom is made available for use on two days per week, there being facilities for up to 16 patients per day to attend. They are able to have, if they wish, a mid-day meal supplied by the Civic Catering Service, for which the patients pay part cost.

Numerous exhibitions and sales of work have been held and the receipts from these were higher than ever before. We are grateful to the Hull Supply Co., for allowing us space for the sale of goods at the Christmas Trade and Food Fair held at the City Hall and to the Hull Lions Club who gave us space at their garden party and at their barbecue.

An exhibition was again provided for the Hospital Careers Open Day at the Hull Royal Infirmary organised by the Youth Employment Service.

Patients on the register were encouraged to submit their work in handicraft competitions at the Hull Show and shows organised by the Ministry of Pensions. In these competitions two 1st prizes, two 2nd prizes and three 3rd prizes were obtained.



*Health Education, Publicity and Home Safety.* In the health education sphere, the year has been full of interest and achievement. Efforts have been made to use more adventurous methods for publicity and the results have been most encouraging.

It has been known for a long time that members of the general public have little appreciation and understanding of the problems associated with the care of the mentally retarded. It is not fully realised that most retarded children can be trained to take a useful and happy place in the community. With these thoughts in mind, the Department made a film early in the year, illustrating the work being undertaken in Galen House and the Holden Centre. The film, entitled "Journey Forward," is a colour film with sound, and has proved to be most popular, being much in demand for showing in many parts of Great Britain and abroad. Some copies have been sold, in fact, to other countries for training purposes. It is pleasing to think that through the medium of this film assistance is being given to workers in other parts of the world who are setting up services for the care and training of the mentally handicapped, bringing hope and encouragement to the parents of such children.

The dangers associated with cigarette smoking are now well known, although unfortunately they are not accepted or are totally ignored by regular smokers. During the year the Department has directed publicity towards the task of preventing children from acquiring this pernicious habit. Close co-operation has been received from the Education Department in this most vital task. Posters have been displayed in prominent positions in schools throughout the City, and medical officers have had the opportunity of speaking to the senior children. These anti-smoking talks have been illustrated by film strips and sound films which have proved popular. The medical officers have been appalled to find the prevalence of heavy smoking amongst children as young as 11 years, and that in a large proportion of cases the children smoke with the full knowledge and consent of their parents. Indeed it is from their parents that children often obtain their supply of cigarettes. Teaching must obviously be extended to include the older age groups whose influence over the young is so important.

The rising national incidence of persons suffering from venereal disease has received much consideration. Statistics relating to persons receiving treatment at the Mill Street Clinic do not necessarily reflect a full picture of the prevalence of these diseases in the City. During the year the special information plaques have been renewed in all public conveniences throughout the City, reminding the public of the facilities available for the confidential diagnosis and treatment of these diseases.

The vaccination and immunisation acceptance rates in the City have given rise to some concern and in consequence plans have been made for an intensive campaign to be undertaken in 1964 aimed at ensuring that all parents are aware of the great need for their children to be protected against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, smallpox and poliomyelitis. The medical, nursing and clerical staff of the Department have all an essential part to play in encouraging mothers to seek protection for their children. The efforts of the staff are supported by the use of posters and leaflets and by periodic press publicity.

At the Hull Show in August and at the Hull and East Riding Chrysanthemum Society's show in November, the work of the domiciliary occupational therapy service and of the Holden Centre was demonstrated. At the former show, the Public Health Inspectors displayed pictorially some of their main duties, coupling the display with an explanatory sound recording. The Telephone Department willingly co-operated in the preparation of the recording.

Home safety activities have continued throughout the year. It is pleasing to note a growing interest throughout the City in the prevention of home accidents. The Home Safety (Advisory) Committee has received offers of co-operation and help in their work from prominent local industrial and commercial organisations. A stand was provided at the Hull Show dealing solely with the subject of home safety. The preparation of the exhibits on the stand was carried out by staff and students of the College of Art. The three major causes of home accidents in Kingston upon Hull, namely poisoning, falls and burns and scalds, were portrayed in a vivid manner.

As part of a "Buy for Safety" campaign several of the larger stores arranged attractive window displays drawing the attention of shoppers to the need for discrimination in buying really safe goods for the home. The display staff of the stores co-operated most willingly in this campaign.

Dangers due to the misuse of fireworks were again publicised and it was gratifying to note that the number of local accidents due to this cause remained at a low level.

Much thought has been given to the "Learn to Swim" campaign of the Water Safety Section of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents. A small but enthusiastic band of Health Visitors produced exhibits on this topic and arrangements have been made for these to be displayed in the schools during the Spring term.



The local press has, as always, been most helpful in reporting the various health education activities of the Department. Without their valuable assistance much of the work would be in vain.

*Venereal Diseases.* Treatment for cases of venereal disease arising in the City and port area continued to be available at the Mill Street Clinic which is administered by the No. 4 Hull "A" Group Hospital Management Committee of the Leeds Regional Hospital Board.

The following table has been extracted from the Annual Return kindly furnished by Dr. C. P. Heywood, Consultant Venereologist :—

NUMBER OF PATIENTS ATTENDING THE MILL STREET CLINIC FOR THE FIRST TIME DURING 1963.

	Syphilis		Gonorrhoea		Other Conditions		Totals		Grand Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Syphilis—Primary .....	6	1	—	—	—	—	6	1	7
Secondary .....	1	3	—	—	—	—	1	3	4
Latent in 1st year of infection .....	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Cardio-Vascular .....	5	1	—	—	—	—	5	1	6
Of Nervous System .....	4	2	—	—	—	—	4	2	6
All other late or latent stages .....	4	5	—	—	—	—	4	5	9
Congenital—under 1 yr. ....	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Congenital—over 1 yr. ....	4	6	—	—	—	—	4	6	10
Gonorrhoea .....	—	—	188	81	—	—	188	81	269
Chancroid .....	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	4
Lymphogranuloma venereum .....	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
Granuloma Inguinale .....	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
Non-gonococcal urethritis (males only) .....	—	—	—	—	191	—	191	—	191
Any other conditions requiring treatment .....	—	—	—	—	544	132	544	132	676
Conditions not requiring treatment .....	—	—	—	—	3	1	3	1	4
Conditions still remaining undiagnosed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	26	19	188	81	744	133	958	233	1,191

## SECTION 28—MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

As in former years the service continues to be administered by a Sub-Committee of the Health Committee consisting of eight elected representatives of the City Council. The Medical Officer of Health attends meetings and acts in an advisory capacity.

*Training of Staff.* Mr. A. V. Shotbolt, Senior Instructor, Holden Centre, Adult Department, successfully completed the course of training for supervisors of adult departments run by the National Association for Mental Health. He was awarded the Diploma of the National Association for Mental Health at the end of this course and has now returned to his duties.

Mr. B. A. Hides, Instructor, Holden Centre, Adult Department, was interviewed and accepted for a course of training in the academic session 1963/64.

*Establishments for the Subnormal.* At the end of the year there were 395 places provided by the Local Health Authority for the daily care, training and occupation of the subnormal of all ages, and 37 places in residential hostel accommodation for adults. These establishments proved of great interest to Authorities both in this country and abroad, as evidenced by the visits made to the various centres during the year by a variety of persons and parties, including Mr. Enoch Powell, Minister of Health, Mr. Rosenberg, Director of Welfare Services for the mentally retarded in Israel, Mrs. Bencak, United Nations Fellow from Yugoslavia, the Chief Education Officer of Copenhagen, and Mr. Ratay, Department of Health, Education and Welfare of Colorado, representatives of other Local Health Authorities, and local student bodies.

*Research into Mental Subnormality.* Following discussions with Professor A. D. B. Clarke on the subject of research into mental subnormality, facilities were made available for a research team to work in the Day Centre and Junior and Adult Training Centres. The Nuffield Trust has made a grant to Professor Clarke for a research unit to be established. This unit will pursue research into to the learning processes and the retention and transfer of new learning in severely subnormal children.

As a local authority project, enquiry into methods and effects of notification to parents of a child's subnormality is to be carried out. This will entail a retrospective enquiry into a group of parents in their homes, plus a prospective enquiry into the effect of different methods of notification in severely subnormal children coming forward each year in Hull.



*Galen House Hostel.* At the end of the year 21 men were in residence. There were 4 admissions during the year and 7 residents left the hostel. Two returned to the care of relatives, 4 were admitted to hospital (1 being a Section 60, Mental Health Act 1959, case) and one man was found employment in a hotel outside the area. The latter returned to the sheltered conditions in the hostel after a few weeks as he was unsettled in his employment.

Arrangements were made for the residents to spend a holiday at Pirates Spring Holiday Home, Dymchurch, Kent, an establishment maintained by the National Society for Mentally Handicapped Children. In all 32 men from Hull spent an enjoyable holiday at this sea-side resort, the high spirits being marred only by the poor weather. In addition to the 22 permanent residents at Galen House there were 10 trainees from the Holden Centre, the latter being deserving cases who were sponsored by the Hull Branch of the National Association for Mentally Handicapped Children. For many this was a new adventure as they had not had the opportunity for a real holiday before. The Warden and two staff acted as escorts for the party and were responsible for arranging visits of interest and social activities during the holiday.

The residents at Galen House appear happy and contented ; they are accepted by the community in which they live and take part in social activities in the village at Sutton. Arrangements have been made for two of the residents to be employed full time in the Ambulance Station, cleaning and washing vehicles. Both these young men are eager to accept the challenge and opportunity that full time employment offers. Their success in open employment will give great satisfaction not only to themselves but to all concerned in their training and rehabilitation.

*Galen House Day Centre.* The number attending this Centre at the end of 1963 was 59, of whom 11 were under the age of 5, 32 between the ages of 5 and 15, and 16 adults. The youngest child attending was 18 months old. Two patients benefited to such an extent from the training provided that one was transferred to the Holden Centre, Junior Department, and the other was accepted by the Education Department for attendance at school.

Throughout the year the attendance at the Centre has been consistent, absenteeism being due mainly to minor illness and to children being admitted to hospital for periods of short term care.

*St. Mungo House Hostel.* Minor alterations were made at St. Mungo House, the former Day Centre, to provide hostel accommodation for adult subnormal girls.

Following repeated surveys into the need for this type of hostel it appeared that ten places would fulfil the requirements. The hostel was opened on the 2nd December and six girls were in residence by the end of the year. Of these, five attend the Adult Department of the Holden Centre and one is employed in a cafe, a job which she has held for a number of years.

The accommodation consists of lounge, dining room and bedrooms. Apart from one single bedroom at the ground floor level the other bedrooms are shared by the girls, each one having her own dressing table, locker and wardrobe.

The staff consists of a resident housekeeper and an assistant housekeeper who is non-resident but who will live in during the housekeeper's holiday periods. A two bedroomed flat on the top floor is provided for the housekeeper and her husband. The latter continues his normal employment during the day, but in return for his board and lodge, he assists his wife in the hostel at night and over the weekends.

The girls soon became accustomed to the new surroundings and homely atmosphere. Their sense of appreciation of their accommodation can be best summed up in the girls' own words to the housekeeper "Last week we were in lodgings but now we are at home."

*Holden Centre, Junior Department.* The total on the register at the end of the year amounted to 100 ; this figure includes 15 children who live in the administrative area of the East Riding County Council. During the year 16 children were admitted and 32 left the Centre. Of those who left, 8 East Riding children were transferred to the new residential junior training centre at Driffield provided by the County Council, 10 were transferred to the Adult Department of the Holden Centre, 2 were transferred to Galen House Day Centre, 10 were admitted to hospital, 1 child was admitted to the special school for the partially sighted and 1 was kept at home and given private tuition. The average daily attendance for the year was 90.

On the 30th May an Open Evening was held, and many parents visited the Centre to discuss the progress of their child with the Supervisor in charge and learn something of the methods used in training. In addition to parents, many other people attended illustrating the public's increased awareness of and interest in the work carried out in this type of establishment.

The 3rd October was chosen as the Harvest Festival. This was obviously enjoyed by the children when one saw the amount of fruit, flowers and vegetables which were donated. All the gifts were taken to "Netherhall," Sutton, a home for the elderly, where the children were cordially welcomed by the residents and staff.



As always, one of the highlights of the year was the Christmas party which was held on the 18th December. The following day a Carol Service was held and this was illustrated by a film strip showing the Nativity.

*Holden Centre, Adult Department.* The number attending the Centre at the end of December was 202, 110 males and 92 females. During the year 34 trainees were admitted and 20 left the Centre. The reasons for leaving were as follows :— 6 were admitted to hospital, 4 found suitable employment, 1 was unable to fit into the routine at the Holden Centre and was transferred to Galen House Day Centre, 6 refused to continue attendance, 2 were excluded on account of behaviour problems and 1 left the area.

In the female section the year has been one of progress and many new activities have been added to those previously carried out at the Centre.

The sewing rooms have been kept working to full capacity with orders from the various sections of the Health Department. These orders include pillow cases, sheets, towels, tea towels, dusters, oven cloths and gloves, floor cloths, dishcloths, bag linings for use in the midwifery section, and white aprons and turbans for use in all kitchens.

One of the new activities during the year was an alteration, repair and curtain making service which has been taken advantage of by all Departments. Repairs of clothing from the Galen House Hostel and Day Centre have also been undertaken, and napkins and feeders made for the Day Centre. The feeders were most attractive and it was very pleasing to the trainees when the Matron telephoned to let them know how delightful the children looked wearing them.

The Central Purchasing Department continued to take nylon pan scrubbers in batches of five gross at a time.

Much effort was spent in building up a stock of articles for sale at Christmas. Fancy goods and novelties were extremely attractive and in great demand. In addition to items such as crackers, lavender bags, handkerchief and nightdress sachets, purses in felt and leather work, the section produced felt and wooden dolls which proved to be very popular. Several girls have become skilled in the use of sewing machines. This has enabled a new range of articles and clothing to be made such as beach outfits, dressing gowns, nightdresses and pyjamas in flame-proof material. The girls attending the Centre like to buy articles of clothing for personal use and it is a sense of achievement to see them smartly dressed in clothing which they have made themselves.

Soft toys, as in former years, were very much in demand and the sales are limited only by the number of toys which can be produced. The professional finish of the toys is admired by all who see and buy them and the order books remain full whatever the season may be. As a novelty, children's teddy bear coat hangers were made. These proved to be so popular that the demand still exceeds the supply.

The laundry is as busy as ever meeting the requirements of all sections of the Health Department. The personal laundry of the residents at the Galen House and St. Mungo House Hostels is also undertaken.

As the production of soft toys has become more ambitious the laundry has undertaken to dye various furs and fabrics and one or two of the trainees have become proficient in the art of fast dyeing.

On the 30th May an Open Evening was held and parents, relatives and members of the general public were invited to come to the Centre and see the results of the work undertaken. Those who attended showed an active interest in the goods produced and made many purchases.

Social activities, as in former years, have been popular. Each afternoon a group of men and women are taught country dancing, old time dancing and modern dancing in the recreation hall. Needless to say the hit of the year was the twist. The success of this form of training is evident when one sees trainees at various functions both in and away from the Centre.

The annual outing for the female trainees was a visit to Scarborough. Fortunately the weather was satisfactory and they enjoyed a full day on the beach followed afterwards by a visit to the Futurist Theatre to see the "Frankie Vaughan Show." Mr. Vaughan sang songs "especially" for the girls which put a lovely finishing touch to a most enjoyable day.

Christmas time is always appreciated by the trainees. The Centre was tastefully decorated and after Christmas dinner and tea there was a party, with entertainment provided by the instructors. Each trainee was given a small gift at the end of the party.

The year has seen many changes in the Male Section, but as always it has been full of interest for all concerned, with a feeling of something achieved but with far more to be done in the future.



There have been two additions to the staff this year, one permanent instructor and a temporary appointment to fill the place of the instructor who was seconded to the National Association for Mental Health training course at Birmingham.

Once again there has been great activity in the Centre. The more traditional type of handicraft such as basketry and mat making has been discontinued and in its place the making of tubular steel furniture has been instituted. This has led to a completely new form of industrial training providing the skill, vigour and concentration in work habits necessary to enable the subnormal to cope with employment in open industry.

A separate section was formed to deal exclusively with the production of tubular furniture. Owing to the large orders for stools received from a caravan company the work had to develop rapidly and more mechanical equipment such as arc welding outfits, powered hacksaws and additional paint spraying equipment had to be installed. By these means the output of stools was increased from 20 per week in May to 300 per week by the end of December. In addition to stools, production of chair and table frames has also been commenced.

This is a field of work which can be expanded and progress so far has been most encouraging. Altogether a total of 4,600 stools were produced during the year.

The wire work section has been kept busy with wall ties and chain link fencing. The demand for wall ties has at times been overwhelming but orders for chain link fencing have been met with ease. As in former years regular orders for coat hangers have been placed by various laundries in the City. The production figures for this section are as follows :—

Chain link fencing	92 rolls of all sizes
Wall Ties	414,000
Coat Hangers	364 gross

It is intended that production of wall ties will continue during the winter months so that stocks will be ready when demands are made by the building industry in the spring.

As a temporary measure a painting section was set up to deal with all the stools, tables and chairs which were being made. At the end of the year arrangements were being made for the purchase of an electrostatic paint sprayer which will speed up the work and, at the same time, economise in the amount of paint used.





Following meetings with the consultant staff of the De la Pole Hospital a scheme was introduced whereby the Senior Medical Officer and Mental Welfare Officers of the Local Authority visit the hospital at regular intervals to discuss with the hospital staff the provision for after-care of patients discharged from hospital care to the community. The first meeting was held in March. Since then the staffs have met on twenty occasions. At these conferences Mental Welfare Officers are able to discuss with a psychiatrist any problems related to the after-care of patients. As a result of this liaison 205 patients have been referred to the Local Health Authority for follow-up on discharge from hospital. A short report on each case is sent to the doctor requesting the after-care.

At a later stage it is envisaged that certain members of the hospital nursing staff will spend some time working with Mental Welfare Officers in the community.

Domiciliary visits were carried out by Mental Welfare Officers on 6,278 occasions, 4,259 visits being in connection with mental illness and 2,019 on account of mental subnormality.

As a result of the liaison meetings held at the hospital more patients were referred from the De la Pole Hospital but referrals from general practitioners and Pashby House were negligible, 15 and 25 respectively during the year.

A direct approach for advice and help was made to the Mental Health Section by members of the public on 747 occasions.

During the year close liaison was maintained with the National Assistance Board whose officers are sympathetic to the problems of the mentally disordered. The Women's Voluntary Service as usual were helpful in supplying clothing to deserving patients under the care of the Mental Welfare Officers.

Mental Welfare Officers attended the courts on 21 occasions to give evidence on behalf of patients or to escort patients to hospital in cases where admission had been arranged under Section 60 of the Mental Health Act.

The placement of mentally disordered persons in employment is always a difficult problem and it is disappointing to report that despite much effort only four patients were found permanent jobs during the year.

*Pashby House.* There have been no alterations in the staffing arrangements from former years. The Local Health Authority still participates in the running of this unit by providing a Mental Welfare Officer who attends daily and is responsible for carrying out casework in the community.

The following information has been supplied by the Group Secretary of the Hull (B) Group Hospital Management Committee :—

Total referrals during the year	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	317
Number accepted and attended Pashby House	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	262
Number accepted and recommended to attend but failed to do so	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11
Number referred straight to Out-Patient Clinics	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	44
								—
								317
								—
Sources of Referral—								
General Practitioners	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	58
Out-Patient Clinics	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	65
Domiciliary visits	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	32
De la Pole Hospital	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	21
Kingston General Hospital	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	94
Other hospitals	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Mental Welfare Officers	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
Remand Home	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	18
Self-referrals	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	21
								—
								317
								—
Discharges during the year	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	308
Discharged to—								
Work and/or Out-Patient Clinics	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	115
Ceased attending, and eventually closed	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	50
De la Pole Hospital	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	33
Industrial Rehabilitation Unit	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14
Other hospitals	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	19
Left City	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7
Deaths	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Coltman Street Centre	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
Back to General Practitioner	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	63
Handicap Centre	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
								—
								308
								—
Total Attendances at Pashby House during the year	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8,840
(Daily Average 30)								
Total Number of Out-Patient attendances during the year	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	422

The tendency towards a reduction in discharges of work and/or out-patient clinics coupled with an increased discharge rate of day patients back to their family doctor and to the Industrial Rehabilitation Unit has been maintained. There has been a reduction in the numbers of patients referred directly by general



practitioners and following domiciliary consultations. This is partly the result of increased out-patient activity at Ward 16, Kingston General Hospital, where many of these patients are now admitted in the first instance. There has been an increased referral rate from Kingston General Hospital to Pashby House as well as from the Remand Home. During the past twelve months the Consultant Psychiatrist has undertaken to see Remand Home patients at Pashby House rather than in the Remand Home itself.

*Day Centre for the Mentally Ill, Coltman Street.* This Unit continues to do valuable work in the rehabilitation of persons who have been discharged from hospital care. The more cheerful surroundings provided by the premises at 69 Coltman Street are appreciated by the patients. Many of those who attend there are suffering from long-standing mental illness and the possibility of permanent employment in the community is remote. They do, however, do useful activities under the guidance of the instructors at this Centre.

A Mental Welfare Officer attends from time to time and holds discussion groups on a variety of subjects. The type of work done is practical occupational therapy in the form of woodwork, rug making and basketry. A limited amount of contract work is carried out for Departments of the Local Authority and also from time to time orders are received for the making of seed potato boxes for local firms in the City.

During the year 19 patients were admitted to this Unit and 20 left for the following reasons :— 5 were able to find suitable employment, 3 were admitted to hospital, 1 patient died, another 2 left the City for the purpose of seeking employment and 9 patients, despite repeated visits and encouragement to attend, refused to continue further with rehabilitation. At the year end there were 19 on the register.

*Mental Health Act, 1959—Subnormality.* The total of subnormal persons remaining under supervision in the City at the end of the year was 582. Of this number 346 were attending establishments run by the Health Department. There still remain 422 patients in hospitals for the subnormal which is an increase of 6 on the previous year. During 1963, 20 persons were admitted informally to hospitals dealing with the subnormal. Compulsory admission was carried out in 5 cases. 52 patients were admitted to hospital for short term care during the year.

The number of children referred by the Local Education Authority under Section 11 of the Mental Health Act was 20. A further 22 adolescents were notified informally to the Health Department for supervision on leaving school.

Some difficulty was experienced by the Youth Employment Officer in finding permanent employment for some of these school leavers who had attended the special school for educationally subnormal pupils, with the result that they were admitted to the Adult Department of the Holden Centre for further rehabilitation and training.

The table below gives relevant information in respect of subnormal patients known to this Authority, the comparative figures for the previous year being shown in brackets :—

During the year—

	Male	Female	Total	
Reported informally by Local Education Authority as requiring supervision after leaving school ....	14	8	22	(27)
Reported to Local Health Authority under Section 11, Mental Health Act 1959 ....	13	7	20	(19)
Informal admission to hospital ....	11	9	20	(13)
Compulsory admission to hospital under Sections 26 and 60, Mental Health Act 1959 ....	3	2	5	(—)
Short Term Care admissions to hospital....	34	18	52	(57)

At the year end—

In attendance at Day Training Centres—

From Kingston upon Hull Local Health Authority area	191	155	346	(322)
From East Riding Local Health Authority area ....	14	13	27	(32)
Awaiting entry to Day Training Centre ....	2	5	7	(—)
Not in attendance at centres but receiving home visits ....	107	122	229	(171)
In hospitals ....	250	172	422	(416)
Awaiting admission to hospitals for permanent care ....	6	5	11	(11)
Under supervision in the community ....	310	272	582	(501)
Resident in Local Health Authority's hostel ....	21	6	27	(24)
Number of home visits by Mental Welfare Officers			2,019	(1,988)

*Mental Health Act, 1959—Mental Illness.* During the year 1,154 people were admitted to mental hospitals on account of mental illness, this being an increase of 37 over the previous year. The majority of these patients entered hospital on an informal basis in accordance with Section 5 of the Mental Health Act, the number admitted in this way being 774, representing 67% of the total admissions. In the remaining 380 cases compulsory admission was necessary, 172 being admitted for observation in accordance with Section 25 of the Act and 182 admitted as emergencies under Section 29. The number of patients admitted for treatment under the provisions of Section 26 was 15, and 11 were dealt with under Part V of the Act.



The number of emergency admissions arranged by Mental Welfare Officers decreased by 41 compared with 1962, but on the other hand the number of patients compulsorily admitted for observation increased by 70.

Of the 354 patients who were admitted in accordance with Sections 25 and 29, 238 agreed to become informal patients during the period of observation and 81 were discharged from the provisions of the Act within the 28 days allowed. In the case of 35 patients it was necessary to make application for treatment following the expiry of the 28 days observation period allowed under Section 25.

The following table summarises the action taken during the year, the comparative figures for 1962 being shown in brackets :—

	Male	Female	Total	
PART I				
Section 5—Informal Admissions				
De la Pole Hospital	374	397	771	(754)
Broadgate Hospital	—	2	2	(2)
Kingston General Hospital	1	—	1	(7)
Section 25—Admission for Observation				
De la Pole Hospital	63	108	171	(102)
Broadgate Hospital	—	1	1	(—)
Section 26—Admission for Treatment				
De la Pole Hospital	10	5	15	(21)
The Retreat, York	—	—	—	(1)
Section 29—Emergency Admissions				
De la Pole Hospital	89	91	180	(222)
Broadgate Hospital	1	1	2	(1)
PART V				
Section 60—Admission by Authority of Magistrate's Court—				
De la Pole Hospital	8	—	8	(4)
Section 65—Admission by Authority of Superior Court				
De la Pole Hospital	2	—	2	(2)
Section 72—Admission by Authority of the Home Secretary—De la Pole Hospital				
	—	1	1	(—)
PART IX				
Miscellaneous Provisions, Section 135				
De la Pole Hospital	—	—	—	(1)
	—	—	—	—
Total	548	606	1,154	(1,117)
	—	—	—	—

	Male	Female	Total
<i>Change of Status</i>			
From Compulsory Orders to Informal Class			
De la Pole Hospital ....	113	197	310 (252)
From Informal to Compulsory Class			
De la Pole Hospital ....	10	13	23 (25)
<i>Removals</i>			
From Broadmoor Hospital to De la Pole Hospital ....	—	2	2 (—)
From Western General Hospital to			
De la Pole Hospital ....	—	—	— (1)
<i>Miscellaneous</i>			
Property Notices to the Welfare Services Department under the			
National Assistance Act, 1948 ....			1,154 (1,130)
Pre-care and after-care visits to homes ....			4,259 (4,300)
Number of patients and relatives interviewed at Section Offices ....			747 (833)
Clinics and Case Conferences attended :—			
De la Pole Hospital ....			28 (38)
Pashby House ....			219 (223)

New admissions and re-admissions relating to the mentally ill referred to above :—

	Male	Female	Total
New admissions ....	246	309	555
Re-admitted within one year of previous discharge ....	199	193	392
Re-admitted within five years of previous discharge ....	78	76	154
Re-admitted after five years of previous discharge ....	25	28	53
	548	606	1,154

Detailed information of sex and age grouping of patients dealt with under Sections 25 and 29 of the Mental Health Act, 1959.

Age Periods in years	Admitted to Hospital for Observation		Status changed to				Discharged from provisions of M.H. Act within 28 days	
			Treatment		Informal			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
15—29	35	36	3	3	18	23	14	10
30—44	35	54	6	8	19	31	10	15
45—59	37	48	5	5	23	34	9	9
60—74	31	33	3	1	23	30	5	2
75—90	15	30	1	—	10	27	4	3
91 +	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	153	201	18	17	93	145	42	39



## SECTION 29—DOMESTIC HELP

The administrative staff consisted of one Home Help Organiser, one Senior Assistant Organiser, two Assistant Organisers and three clerks.

The number of home helps employed at the end of the year was 302. This was made up of 116 women and 3 men working full-time, and 184 women working regularly on a part-time basis.

Many elderly patients, who previously lived in the slums, have been rehoused under the slum clearance scheme and now live in bungalows or flats on new housing estates. They find life much easier in the pleasant surroundings, and the home helps find their work more congenial too.

The number of elderly male patients living alone has grown considerably, and the three male home helps have become very welcome callers in many of these homes.

One old lady who was discharged from hospital towards the end of the year lives alone in a pre-fab. When she arrived home she was mentally confused and had lost all interest in food. A home help attended, and prepared a meal for her, but the old lady refused to eat alone and insisted that the home help should join her. Since then the two of them have had a daily meal together, and when the home help arrives she is greeted by “What are we having for dinner today?”—a happy solution to a rather serious problem.

Old people now appear to go out and about much more than before—to Darby and Joan Clubs, to the Hull Braves' Guild, to the Welfare Services' Club for the Handicapped, and to the North Hull Clinic. A number go on holiday to the British Red Cross Home in Bridlington, and to the Braves' Guild Holiday Home in Hornsea. In spite of this, however, there are still many lonely old folk who rely on the visit of a home help to bring them news of the outside world, as well as a welcome helping hand in the home.

During the year 240 maternity cases were attended, and 2,579 other cases received service. Included in the latter figure were :—

[illegible]





PART IV

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

TUBERCULOSIS

# INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During 1963 there were 7,297 notifications of the statutory notifiable diseases (excluding tuberculosis). The total corrected notifications showed an increase of 5,759 over the figure for 1962. A large proportion of the increase was due to a measles epidemic which commenced in the late Autumn of 1962 and continued until August, 1963. The following table shows the incidence of infectious disease during 1963.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES—1963

Disease	TOTAL		Under 1 yr.	One year	2-4 yrs	5-14 yrs	15-24 yrs	25-44 yrs	45-64 yrs	65 & over
	Orig- inal	Corr- ected								
Scarlet Fever	213	204	—	1	56	141	4	2	—	—
Whooping Cough	496	478	46	81	195	151	3	1	1	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	5,864	5,859	216	731	2,463	2,417	23	9	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	134	119	5	10	15	38	9	31	7	4
Meningococcal Meningitis	5	3	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Pneumonia	490	466	52	34	48	47	7	47	106	125
Encephalitis	3	5	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	14	13	—	—	—	2	1	—	7	3
Food Poisoning	22	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	10	23	—	—	—	—	13	10	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	4	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salmonella Acute	33	35	3	4	1	11	2	10	2	2
Rheumatism	4	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Para Typhoid Fever	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Typhoid	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Malaria	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Pemphigus Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	7,297	7,220	327	862	2,779	2,816	64	111	127	134



*Diphtheria.* There were no notifications of diphtheria during 1963. It is now more than four years since the last confirmed case of diphtheria occurred in the City.

The following table shows the incidence of diphtheria in Kingston upon Hull and in England and Wales as a whole during the past ten years.

### Diphtheria

Year	Kingston upon Hull			England & Wales
	Notifications received	Diagnosis Confirmed	Deaths	Diagnosis Confirmed
1954	17	1	1	166
1955	41	17	1	154
1956	25	7	—	51
1957	20	6	—	37
1958	5	1	—	79
1959	13	2	—	102
1960	7	—	—	49
1961	9	—	—	51
1962	3	—	—	62
1963	—	—	—	45*

\* Provisional figure

*Scarlet Fever.* There were 204 confirmed cases of scarlet fever during 1963. This is the third year in succession where there have been fewer than 300 cases of scarlet fever. Hospital treatment was necessary in 42 cases, but there were no deaths from the disease.

*Measles.* 5,859 cases of measles were confirmed, 90 of whom required treatment in hospital. There were no deaths.

The Public Health Laboratory Service carried out a survey into the incidence of serious complications from measles, calling upon some of the large cities for help in the survey. Kingston upon Hull was asked to co-operate and information connected with 3,116 cases occurring from 1st January to 30th April, 1963, was forwarded to the Public Health Laboratory Service. The Survey is not yet complete so that it is not possible to give any of the statistical information in this report. The response from the family doctors in the City was very good indeed and enabled the fullest information to be compiled for the Public Health Laboratory Service.

The following table, showing the incidence of measles by quarters for the past six years, portrays the biennial epidemic characteristics of the disease.

### Measles

Year	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter
1958	11	227	873	3127
1959	1252	68	39	67
1960	19	10	138	294
1961	5093	1592	109	25
1962	30	71	66	175
1963	2156	2671	882	150

*Whooping Cough.* There were 478 confirmed cases of whooping cough in 1963 compared with 74 in 1962. Although the disease was generally mild in character, 46 of the cases required hospital treatment. One child, aged three months, died from the disease.

*Dysentery.* There were 119 confirmed cases of dysentery, most of which were single cases. This was a very low incidence and the disease was generally mild in character. There were no deaths but 20 of the cases needed hospital treatment. Samples were submitted for laboratory investigation in 108 cases, 95 of which proved to be negative, 13 were positive shigella sonnei, and 11 cases were not tested due to the fact that the patient had recovered before the notification was received.

*Food Poisoning.* There were 5 confirmed cases of food poisoning during the year. Once again late notification made difficult any satisfactory investigation in most of the cases. One individual case was probably caused by eating steak pie which had been reheated several hours after it was made. In another case a child of 4 years was taken ill after eating polony. Samples of 11 cooked meat products were examined at the factory which produced the polony but all were negative. Hospital treatment was necessary in one case only.

*Salmonella Infections.* There were 35 cases of salmonella in the City during the year. Eight different strains were isolated as follows—Salmonella Typhimurium, 28 ; Salmonella Menston, 2 ; Salmonella Stanley, 2 ; Salmonella Reading, 3. It was necessary for 4 of the cases to be treated in hospital.



The incidence of dysentery, food poisoning and salmonella infections was remarkably low during 1963. There were no outbreaks at schools, but a small investigation was carried out at one girls' school after some sickness, but all samples were negative. Two boys were reported to be ill after eating sweets which had been carried in one of the boys' pockets for two weeks but samples from the boys and the sweets all proved to be negative.

An outbreak of sickness was investigated amongst children attending the Holden Centre but no cause was found.

The residents of All Saints Street complained of diarrhoea and sickness in the district which they thought to be due to defective drains and heaps of rubbish in the area. Samples were taken from all the affected people but these proved to be negative.

A number of residents of Lister Street complained of diarrhoea and sickness as a result of which each house in the district was visited by a health visitor who arranged for samples to be obtained from everyone who had had symptoms. All samples proved to be negative.

The male nurse of a large factory in the City reported an outbreak of diarrhoea amongst clerical and kitchen staff. Samples were obtained from all the kitchen staff and all other staff who had had symptoms, those absent from work being visited at home. All the samples were negative and all the people concerned made an uneventful recovery.

*Typhoid Fever.* In March the Minister of Health reported that cases of typhoid fever had occurred amongst people who had recently returned from a holiday in Switzerland.

Three days later a man from Kingston upon Hull and two ladies from the East Riding were admitted to hospital suspected to be suffering from typhoid fever. On investigation it was found that all three people had returned from a holiday in Zermatt, Switzerland, three weeks earlier. Steps were taken immediately to trace all contacts and ascertain as quickly as possible if any of them were infected. Enquiries were also made to discover if there were any other people in the community who had arrived from Switzerland since the beginning of February. By this time the total number of cases in the country had increased and the incident had attracted widespread publicity. Food distributors throughout the City were informed of the risk of spread of infection from any food workers who may have returned from Switzerland, since the beginning of February.

Surveillance of known contacts in the area continued and Medical Officers of Health of other areas were notified of contacts, who, whilst not living in this area, came to notice during the investigations. It was not until the end of April that surveillance of the contacts could be relaxed. The case mentioned earlier was the only one to occur in Kingston upon Hull.

*Para Typhoid.* The only reported case of this disease in 1963 was a boy of 12 years of age who was treated in hospital and eventually recovered. It was not possible to trace the source of infection.

*Poliomyelitis.* No case of this disease was notified in the City during the year. The incidence of poliomyelitis in England and Wales during 1963 was the lowest since records were kept.

*Encephalitis.* 5 cases of post infective encephalitis were notified during the year, 4 occurring after mumps and 1 after measles. All were treated in hospital and made good recoveries.

*Meningococcal Meningitis.* 3 confirmed cases of this disease occurred during the year. All were treated in hospital and recovered.

#### OTHER DISEASES

	<i>Notifications</i>	<i>Admitted to Hospital</i>	<i>Deaths</i>
Chicken Pox	523	11	—
Gastro Enteritis	146	136	—
German Measles	256	9	—
Glandular Fever	11	11	—
Infective Hepatitis	15	14	2
Mumps	1122	11	—
Weils Disease	—	—	—

*Acute Rheumatism.* There were 4 cases of acute rheumatism notified in persons under 16 years of age. The following table classifies the cases by conditions, sex and age.



CLINICAL CLASSIFICATION OF CASE NOTIFIED	AGE IN YEARS								TOTAL ALL AGES		TOTAL BOTH SEXES
	0-4		5-9		10-14		15 and over				
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Rheumatic Pains and/or Arthritis without Heart Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rheumatic Heart Disease (Active)											
(a) alone	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	2	3
(b) with Polyarthritiis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) with Chorea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rheumatic Heart Disease (Quiescent)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rheumatic Chorea (alone)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL Rheumatic Cases	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	2	3
Congenital Heart Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other non-Rheumatic Heart Dis- ease or Disorder	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not Rheumatic or Cardiac Disease...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
TOTAL Non-Rheumatic Cases	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Not Known	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

*Disinfecting Station.* During 1963, 13,848 articles were disinfected, the sources of which were as follows :—

3,057 articles of clothing etc., from infectious diseases patients ; 8,462 articles of nursing requisites collected from the homes of persons to whom they had been loaned by the Care and After-Care Section of the Department ; 2,329 which were disinfected at the request of private individuals, hospitals and the Police Department, for which a charge was made. In addition 258 houses and 339 library books were disinfected following the occurrence of infectious disease in the houses. The number of verminous patients who were cleansed at the Station was 172.

## TUBERCULOSIS

*Incidence and Mortality.* In the following table are given new cases and deaths arranged in age periods, respiratory and non-respiratory figures being shown separately.

### NEW CASES AND MORTALITY

Age Periods	NEW CASES*						DEATHS					
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Totals		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Totals	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	1963	1962	M.	F.	M.	F.	1963	1962
under 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 and under 5	6	3	—	—	9	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 " " 10	4	4	—	—	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 " " 15	1	4	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 " " 20	6	3	—	1	10	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 " " 25	1	5	—	—	6	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 " " 35	11	7	3	2	23	21	1	—	—	—	1	—
35 " " 45	7	8	1	—	16	27	1	—	1	—	2	2
45 " " 55	17	3	1	—	21	19	1	1	—	—	2	3
55 " " 65	17	8	—	—	25	23	6	2	—	—	8	7
65 and over	6	2	—	—	8	14	3	2	—	—	5	9
1963	76	47	5	3	131	—	12	5	1	—	18	—
1962	76	53	3	3	—	135	14	4	3	—	—	21

\* Primary notifications and other new cases coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health

*Death-rates.* The death-rate per 1,000 of the population from respiratory tuberculosis was 0.056 and from non-respiratory disease 0.003, giving a total death-rate of 0.059 for all forms of tuberculosis.

Year	Deaths in Kingston upon Hull			Death-rate per 1,000 Population	
	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Total	Kingston upon Hull	England and Wales
1913	299	123	422	1.47	1.34
1923	282	73	355	1.19	1.05
1933	287	61	348	1.09	0.82
1943	214	46	260	1.20	0.67
1953	74	13	87	0.29	0.20
1959	37	3	40	0.12	0.08
1960	34	3	37	0.12	0.07
1961	24	1	25	0.08	0.07
1962	18	3	21	0.07	0.07
1963	17	1	18	0.06	0.06



*Notifications.* The following table shows the total number of new cases brought to light during the last five years.

YEAR	NEW CASES				TOTAL NEW CASES
	From Primary Notifications		On Information from Other Sources		
	Respiratory	Non- Respiratory	Respiratory	Non- Respiratory	
1959 .....	184	16	7	2	209
1960 .... ..	154	23	4	1	182
1961 .... ..	121	8	3	1	133
1962 .... ..	124	5	5	1	135
1963 .... ..	118	8	5	—	131

*Examination of Contacts.* A total of 703 new contacts were examined by the medical officers of the Chest Clinics during 1963 compared with a figure of 680 for 1962.

This total of 703 contacts is estimated to be approximately three quarters of all family contacts of the 131 new cases of tuberculosis notified in 1963, but many other adolescent and adult contacts accepted the offer of chest x-ray examination by the Mass Radiography Unit at its base in the City. “Contact” examination is voluntary; there are always those who either decline or find it inconvenient to attend the clinics, or default for other reasons, e.g., loss of working time and wages incurred. “Contact” examination is an important means of detection of hitherto unsuspected disease in a tuberculous family or household. It is difficult to extend it, under present legislation, to other groups—work, school, social—with whom the index case was associated before the illness was discovered, the main impediment being that notification and other action taken subsequently is necessarily confidential but, in some cases, after obtaining the consent of the patient concerned, work contacts have been examined by the Mass Radiography Unit.

The Consultant Chest Physicians, the Senior Medical Officer (After-Care) and the Tuberculosis Health Visitors meet once monthly at the Chest Clinic to discuss each case of tuberculosis notified during the previous month in an endeavour to identify the source of infection and to ascertain that all steps possible have been taken to obtain the attendance of family contacts.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1952--SUMMARY OF NOTIFICATIONS, 1963

FORMAL NOTIFICATIONS													
Age Periods	NUMBER OF PRIMARY NOTIFICATIONS OF NEW CASES											Total Notifications (i.e., including cases previously notified by other doctors)	
	0-1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65 and up- wards		Total
Respiratory—													
Males ....	—	6	4	1	6	1	10	7	17	16	4	72	85
Females ....	—	3	4	4	3	5	7	8	3	7	2	46	55
Non-Respiratory—													
Males ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	—	5	5
Females ....	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	3
Total	—	9	8	5	10	6	22	16	21	23	6	126	148

SUPPLEMENTAL RETURN

New cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the period from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1963, otherwise than by formal notification.

Age Periods	0-1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65 and upwards	Total Cases
Respiratory—												
Males ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	4
Females ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Non-Respiratory—												
Males ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Females ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	2	5

SOURCE OF INFORMATION		No. OF CASES	
		Respiratory	Non-Respiratory
Death Returns	From Local Registrars	—	—
Posthumous Notifications	Transferable Deaths from Registrar General	—	—
	....	5	—
	Total	5	—



*B.C.G. Vaccination of Contacts.* All child contacts are offered B.C.G. protection after preliminary tuberculin "Heaf" testing and during 1963, 266 children were vaccinated. In addition 124 babies were vaccinated, without tuberculin testing, shortly after birth.

B.C.G. Vaccination is also given to young nurses and laboratory workers who are negative reactors to tuberculin tests.

"Contact" examination including chest x-ray, to embrace the parents and others in families of "tuberculin-positive" thirteen-year-old school children, students and "toddlers" is a valuable means of tuberculosis case-finding.

*Chest Clinics.* The Hull "B" Group Hospital Management Committee maintains two Chest Clinics in the City to deal with patients resident within Kingston upon Hull and the adjacent area of the East Riding. In addition, full out patient facilities are available at the Western General Hospital for two sessions a week when four doctors are in attendance; all new cases referred by the general practitioners are now examined there.

The following details for 1963 and previous years relate only to Hull patients under the care of the Chest Clinics :—

Year				Number of Cases on Register 31st December	Examinations	Visits by T.B. Health Visitors
1959	....	....	....	1,846	8,438	8,356
1960	....	....	....	1,768	8,731	7,353
1961	....	....	....	1,696	7,783	6,379
1962	....	....	....	1,590	8,417	5,546
1963	....	....	....	1,484	8,466	5,563

*Mass Radiography.* In 1963 the Hull Unit (2C of the three Regional M.M.R. Units) worked in the East and North Ridings, York and Hull. The medical work was shared by the five doctors on the Chest Clinic staff, under the direction of the Consultant Chest Physician.

Of the 60,454 persons x-rayed by the Unit during the year, 29,924 persons were domiciled in Hull and District and were composed of the following groups :—

Public Sessions	....	....	....	....	....	....	4,605
Industrial Groups	....	....	....	....	....	....	13,720
University and College (Staff and Students)	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,343
General Practitioners' Nominees....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7,413
Contacts of Tuberculin Positive School Children and Students and Chest Clinic Contacts	....	....	....	....	....	....	847
Tuberculin Positive Reactors	....	....	....	....	....	....	984
Royal Navy Entrants	....	....	....	....	....	....	187
R.A.F. Staff	....	....	....	....	....	....	59
Homes for the Aged, Borstal and Prison	....	....	....	....	....	....	766
							<hr/> 29,924 <hr/>

General practitioners' sessions continued to provide an excellent means of case-finding, the number of cases of active pulmonary tuberculosis found representing a rate per thousand nine or ten times higher than that found in routine surveys of the general population.

Since May, 1962, the static unit, taking 100 mm. films, has been based in the City, sessions being held throughout the week—Monday to Friday in the afternoon and an evening session on Wednesday.

*Domiciliary Treatment.* Mention must be made of the invaluable work done by the Home Nursing Service whose nurses visit, on a doctor's request, those home-bound tuberculous and non-tuberculous patients who need injections of drugs. In the last few years many hundreds of domiciliary visits have been made by the nurses for this purpose alone.

*Clothing and Extra Nourishment.* Items of clothing were provided for 82 patients and/or members of their families, and 125 patients were supplied with one or two pints of milk daily for varying periods during the year.

*X-Ray Work at the East Hull Clinic.* Arrangements continue to be made for x-ray examinations as follows :—



- (a) Staff working in contact with organised groups of children ;
- (b) New entrants to the Local Government Service (including Fire Brigade, Police Force and Telephone Department );
- (c) New entrants to the Corporation's Superannuation Scheme ;
- (d) Corporation Staff in respect of whom x-ray examinations are thought desirable in connection with medical examination for the Sick Pay Scheme, or their fitness to continue in their post, etc.

397 examinations were carried out in connection with (a) above, and 1,457 examinations were made in connection with (b), (c) and (d), the cost of these latter being refunded by the Committees concerned.

Chest x-rays were carried out on 6 contacts of tuberculin positive school children and 20 patients of the Galen House Day Centre.

The total of 1,880 films were read by medical officers of the Health Department, and in those cases where another opinion was considered necessary, reference was made to the Consultant Chest Physician.

*Hospital Admissions.* There is no waiting list for hospital admission. Patients with tuberculous and non-tuberculous chest conditions are admitted to the Medical Chest Unit, Castle Hill Hospital, Cottingham. In 1963, 839 Hull patients were admitted to this hospital, and of this number 211 were tuberculous patients, an average stay of each such patient being 127 days.

The Chest Clinic also had a lien on four beds for females and four for males in the acute medical wards in the Western General Hospital.

*Resettlement of the Disabled.* The medical staff and Almoner at the clinic work in close liaison with the Ministry of Labour's Disablement Resettlement Officers in arranging training courses, attendance at the Industrial Rehabilitation Unit, and ultimately, finding suitable work for the tuberculous and non-tuberculous patient who is unable to return to his previous employment. Information regarding tuberculous patients in sheltered employment is included in the section of the Report dealing with Employment and Rehabilitation.

## B.C.G. VACCINATION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS

Reference is made in the report of the School Health Service section about this scheme, and the following tables give statistical details of the programme which was carried out during 1962/63.

Table A shows the number of eligible persons and the resultant number of consents received.

Table B shows the results of tuberculin testing.

Table C gives the statistics for each educational establishment.

Table D shows, by type of school, the results of the tuberculin testing.

Table E shows the percentage of positive reactors in the various wards of the City and these figures are included in the statistical ward map of the City which is inserted after these tables.

Children who have by some means become infected with the tubercle bacillus become sensitised and give an allergic response when they come into contact with tuberculin. The positive reaction does not mean that the child needs treatment ; this must be decided by further investigation. Children giving this positive reaction do not require to be vaccinated. A negative tuberculin reaction indicates the lack of sensitivity to the tubercle bacillus and it is through B.C.G. vaccination that immunity is artificially induced by the injection of a harmless attenuated strain of tubercle bacillus.

The 1963/64 programme commenced in October and details will appear in the report for 1964.



**TABLE A**

B.C.G. SCHEME—1962/63

	Number on Roll		Number of Consents		Percentage of Consents	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
School Children						
Kingston upon Hull .....	2,998	2,777	2,212	2,288	73.78	82.45
Non-Resident.... ..	152	53	143	50	94.08	94.34
Students Attending Establishments of Further Education						
Kingston upon Hull .....	138	58	67	19	48.55	32.76
Non-Resident .... ..	92	133	55	60	59.78	45.11
Total	3,380	3,021	2,477	2,417	73.28	80.06

**TABLE B**

B.C.G. SCHEME—1962/63

	Number Tested		Number Positive		*Percentage Positive	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
School Children						
Kingston upon Hull .....	2,135	2,095	350	372	16.39	17.76
Non-Resident .... ..	131	44	26	14	19.85	31.82
Students Attending Establishments of Further Education						
Kingston upon Hull .... ..	59	15	26	6	44.07	40.00
Non-Resident .... ..	46	58	24	34	52.17	58.62
Total .... ..	2,371	2,212	426	426	17.97	19.26

\* Percentage of total number read.

**TABLE C**  
B.C.G. SCHEME—1962/63

School	No. on School Roll	No. of Consents	% of Consents	No. Tested and result known	No. Positive	% Positive	No. Negative	No. Vaccinated	Course not completed
Ainthorpe High	172	139	80.81	125	8	6.40	117	112	5
Alderman Cogan	61	47	77.05	41	3	7.32	38	34	4
Beverley Road	46	27	58.69	27	3	11.11	24	22	2
Barham High.....	181	151	83.42	145	43	29.65	102	100	2
Boothferry High	79	63	79.75	57	10	17.54	47	41	6
Boulevard High	113	73	64.60	66	8	12.12	58	51	7
Bricknell High	189	130	68.73	129	54	41.86	75	72	3
Buckingham Street	44	29	65.91	24	3	12.50	21	20	1
Chapman Street	31	30	96.77	30	9	30.00	21	19	2
Charterhouse	55	41	74.54	39	5	12.82	34	33	1
Chiltern Street	29	21	72.41	20	1	5.00	19	16	3
Clifton Street	51	31	60.78	24	2	8.33	22	17	5
College of Commerce and High School for Commerce	183	73	39.89	63	13	20.63	50	46	4
College of Technology	70	46	65.71	46	23	50.00	23	23	—
Constable Street	93	73	78.49	68	6	8.23	62	56	6
Cottingham Road (Open Air)	26	23	88.46	17	3	17.65	14	11	3
Courtney Street	58	45	77.59	43	4	9.30	39	37	2
Craven High	165	131	79.39	116	11	9.48	105	89	16
Eastfield High	133	91	68.42	85	23	27.06	62	58	4
Eastmount High	170	129	75.88	127	10	7.87	117	105	12
Endike High	87	64	73.56	59	15	25.42	44	36	8
Estcourt High	111	86	77.48	82	13	15.85	69	66	3
Fifth Avenue	125	102	81.60	98	27	27.55	71	62	9
Flinton High ....	156	144	92.31	137	45	32.85	92	86	6
Fountain Road	67	56	83.58	52	3	5.77	49	43	6
Francis Askew	224	168	75.00	166	43	25.90	123	102	21
Grammar ....	127	120	94.48	115	35	30.43	80	77	3
Greatfield High	451	419	92.90	383	43	11.23	340	307	33
Gregg ....	33	12	36.36	11	2	18.18	9	9	—
High School for Arts and Crafts	67	49	78.13	41	7	17.07	34	33	1
High School for Nautical Training	61	61	100.00	57	6	10.53	51	49	2
Hymers College	83	73	87.95	72	12	16.66	60	59	1
Jervis High ....	159	128	80.50	127	30	23.62	97	96	1
Kingston High	117	98	83.76	96	30	31.25	66	60	6



Lincoln Street	...	21	20	95.24	19	1	5.26	18	17	1
Malet Lambert	...	178	139	78.08	137	7	5.11	130	125	5
Marist College	...	71	55	77.46	53	20	38.46	33	32	1
Maybury High	...	140	110	78.57	108	7	6.48	101	99	2
Mersey High	...	115	96	83.48	93	8	8.60	85	76	9
Newington High	...	55	48	87.27	43	9	20.93	34	33	1
Newland High	...	126	107	84.92	107	10	9.34	97	94	3
Northumberland Avenue Special	...	24	15	62.50	12	2	16.66	10	9	1
Paisley Street	...	54	30	55.55	26	1	3.85	25	25	—
Park Avenue Special	...	13	6	46.15	4	—	—	4	3	1
Pearson High	...	87	45	51.72	27	13	48.15	14	10	4
Pitmans College	...	37	17	45.95	14	2	14.29	12	11	1
Riley High	...	118	95	80.51	92	4	4.35	88	88	—
St. Andrew's	...	50	45	90.00	43	—	—	43	37	6
Sir Christopher Wren Technical High	...	61	47	77.05	45	1	2.22	44	41	3
St. Charles R.C.	...	43	37	86.05	37	7	18.92	30	26	4
St. George's Road	...	23	19	82.61	15	2	13.33	13	11	2
St. Gregory's R.C.	...	31	28	90.32	27	2	7.41	25	23	2
St. Mary's R.C.	...	63	51	80.95	44	3	6.82	41	36	5
St. Mary's Grammar	...	74	62	83.78	61	23	37.77	38	35	3
St. Patrick's R.C.	...	6	3	50.00	3	1	33.33	2	2	—
St. Vincent's R.C.	...	29	15	51.72	15	1	6.66	14	13	1
St. Wilfred's R.C.	...	40	24	60.00	22	1	4.54	21	20	1
Sidmouth High	...	73	47	64.38	46	8	17.39	38	36	2
Sir Henry Cooper	...	56	37	66.07	32	3	9.38	29	23	6
Somerset Street	...	35	17	48.57	16	5	31.25	11	10	1
Southcoates High	...	73	60	82.19	58	4	6.89	54	50	4
Sutton C. of E.	...	6	2	33.33	2	—	—	2	2	—
Sutton Deaf	...	5	4	80.00	4	—	—	4	3	1
Thoresby High	...	111	107	96.39	103	20	19.42	83	79	4
Training College	...	161	92	57.14	74	49	66.21	25	18	7
Trinity House	...	69	54	78.26	46	17	36.96	29	24	5
Wayne High	...	65	48	73.84	43	4	9.30	39	35	4
Welton High	...	174	116	66.66	111	32	28.83	79	66	13
Westbourne Street	...	96	61	63.54	60	6	10.00	54	48	6
Wilberforce High	...	155	125	80.65	118	20	16.95	98	85	13
Wold Road Special	...	9	5	55.55	5	1	20.00	4	4	—
Saltshouse High	...	37	32	86.48	30	5	16.66	25	24	1
Totals	...	6,401	4,894	76.46	4,583	852	18.59	3,731	3,420	311
Less Non-Residents	...	430	308	71.63	279	98	35.12	181	165	16
Residents of Kingston upon Hull	...	5,971	4,586	76.80	4,304	754	17.52	3,550	3,255	295

**TABLE D**

B.C.G. SCHEME—1962/63

Type of School					Negative	Positive	Percentage Positive
Secondary Modern	....	....	....	....	2,274	530	18.90
Primary	....	....	....	....	413	49	10.61
Grammar	....	....	....	....	553	118	17.58
Secondary Technical	....	....	....	....	137	14	9.27
Voluntary	....	....	....	....	207	41	16.53
Special	....	....	....	....	37	6	13.95
Private	....	....	....	....	21	4	16.00
Further Education	....	....	....	....	89	90	50.28
					<hr/> 3,731 <hr/>	<hr/> 852 <hr/>	<hr/> 18.59 <hr/>

**TABLE E**

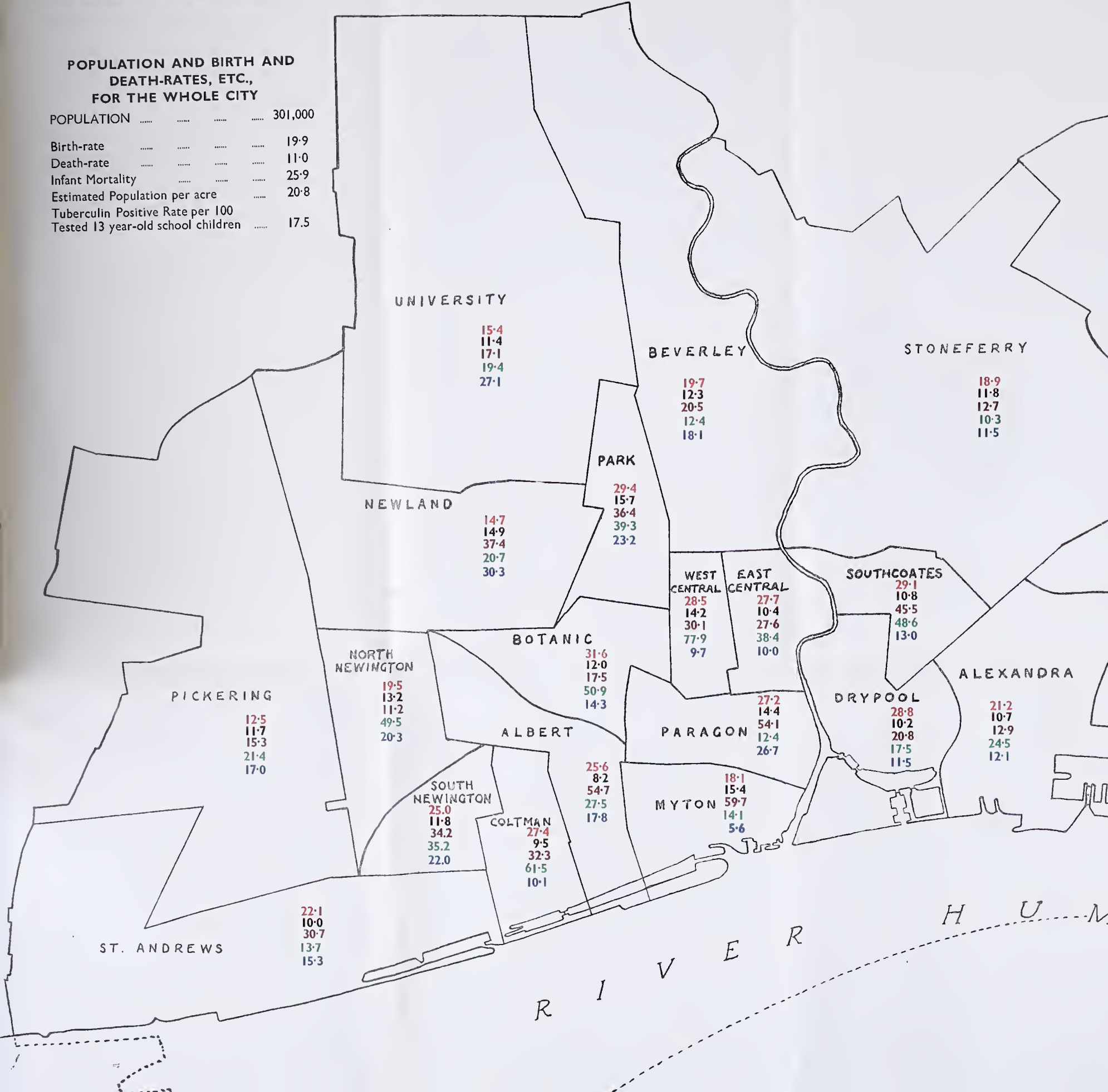
B.C.G. SCHEME—1962/63

Ward					Total	Negative	Positive	Percentage Positive
Albert	....	....	....	....	73	60	13	17.81
Alexandra	....	....	....	....	91	80	11	12.09
Beverley	....	....	....	....	138	113	25	18.12
Botanic	....	....	....	....	105	90	15	14.29
East Central	....	....	....	....	100	90	10	10.00
West Central	....	....	....	....	113	102	11	9.73
Coltman	....	....	....	....	207	186	21	10.14
Drypool	....	....	....	....	113	100	13	11.50
Marfleet	....	....	....	....	391	324	67	17.13
Myton	....	....	....	....	18	17	1	5.55
Newland	....	....	....	....	178	124	54	30.34
North Newington	....	....	....	....	138	110	28	20.29
South Newington	....	....	....	....	100	78	22	22.00
Paragon	....	....	....	....	15	11	4	26.66
Park	....	....	....	....	56	43	13	23.21
Pickering	....	....	....	....	441	366	75	17.01
St. Andrews	....	....	....	....	242	205	37	15.29
Southcoates	....	....	....	....	185	161	24	12.97
Stoneferry	....	....	....	....	218	193	25	11.47
Sutton	....	....	....	....	928	766	162	17.46
University	....	....	....	....	454	331	123	27.09
Non-resident	....	....	....	....	279	181	98	35.13
					<hr/> 4,583 <hr/>	<hr/> 3,731 <hr/>	<hr/> 852 <hr/>	<hr/> 18.59 <hr/>



POPULATION AND BIRTH AND  
DEATH-RATES, ETC.,  
FOR THE WHOLE CITY

POPULATION	.....	301,000
Birth-rate	.....	19.9
Death-rate	.....	11.0
Infant Mortality	.....	25.9
Estimated Population per acre	.....	20.8
Tuberculin Positive Rate per 100	.....	
Tested 13 year-old school children	.....	17.5







SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

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REPORT OF THE  
PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER  
FOR THE YEAR 1963





# KINGSTON UPON HULL EDUCATION COMMITTEE

---

*Chairman—*

Alderman L. SCIENCE

*Deputy-Chairman—*

Alderman J. G. E. TESKEY-KING J.P. (Lord Mayor)

---

## **Schools Services Sub-Committee.**

*Chairman—*

Alderman F. HOLMES, O.B.E.

*Deputy-Chairman—*

Alderman J. G. E. TESKEY-KING J.P. (Lord Mayor)

Alderman L. SCIENCE

Councillor (Mrs.) H. COLLINSON

Councillor M. D. GASTER

Councillor R. E. MIDDLETON

Councillor F. W. MOORE

Councillor J. W. SMITH, J.P.

Councillor (Mrs.) G. THOMAS

Councillor H. WOODFORD

Mrs. E. BARKER

Mrs. M. COOPER

Mr. F. O. DUNN

Mrs. I. HAMMOND

Mr. T. W. MOOR

Mrs. C. L. OATES

Rev. W. RICHARDSON

---

*Chief Education Officer—*

S. W. HOBSON, M.A.

# STAFF OF SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

## at 31st December, 1963

### Principal School Medical Officer

ALEXANDER HUTCHISON

### Deputy Principal School Medical Officer

ANGUS MCGREGOR, M.A., M.D., D.P.H.

### Senior Medical Officer (School Health Service)

ALASTAIR M. R. CANN, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.C.H.

### School Medical Officers

*(Combined duties in School Health, Maternity and Child Welfare, and Port Health Services)*

JEAN M. BARROWMAN, M.B., Ch.B.

JOSEPH B. BOOTHMAN, M.D.

CHRISTINE N. R. CAMPBELL, M.B., Ch.B.

ELIZA J. CARSON, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.

DAVID R. EDMISTON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

FRANK C. GARRY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

WILLIAM J. F. GOLLINS, M.B., Ch.B., D.Obst., R.C.O.G.

SAMUEL KLINGER, M.D.

FRANCES W. MOYES, M.B., Ch.B.

GEOFFREY R. WALKER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.T.M.

### Specialist Medical Officers (Services provided by Regional Hospital Board)

Cardiologist : A. R. R. CUMMING, M.D., M.R.C.P.

Ophthalmologists : K DEAN FOGGITT, M.B., Ch.B., D.O., D.O.M.S.

A. POLI, M.B., Ch.B.

Orthopædist : C. R. BERKIN, M.B., F.R.C.S.

Otologists E. M. DEARN, M.B., Ch.B., D.L.O.

J. S. MARTIN, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., F.R.C.S., D.L.O.

R. G. WILLIAMS, M.B., F.R.C.S., D.L.O.

Paediatricians : M. G. PHILPOTT, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.C.H.

R. J. PUGH, M.R.C.P., D.C.H.

Psychiatrist : VACANCY

### Principal School Dental Officer

JOHN C. CARR, L.D.S., R.C.S.(Eng.).

### Dental Officers

C. W. HOLMDEN, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.)

Three Part-time Dental Officers

### Dental Hygienist

Mrs. M. TODD

### Educational Psychologists

C. D. ELLIOTT, B.A.

J. E. MERRITT, B.A., Dip. Ed. Psychol., A.B.Ps.S.

### Social Workers (Child Guidance)

Mrs. A. T. DACK, R.M.N.

Mrs. E. D. STRINGER, R.M.N.

Miss E. THOMPSON

### Teacher of Pre-school Deaf Children

Miss D. K. TAYLOR, B.A., Deaf Teachers' Dip. (Manch).

### Speech Therapists

One Part-time Speech Therapist

Chiropodists : Two Part-time

### Nursing Staff

Superintendent : Mrs. E. T. BASS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Nurses : Twenty

### Physiotherapists

Senior : Miss M. R. K. JARRATT, M.C.S.P.

Two Part-time Physiotherapists

Dental Surgery Assistants : Four

Cleanliness Visitors : Two

Clinic Attendants : Four

### Clerical Staff

Senior Clerk : R. C. GRANT

Clerks : Seventeen



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*To the Chairman and Members  
of the Education Committee.*

Mr. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the report on the health of the school children and the work of the School Health Service in the City and County of Kingston upon Hull for the year ended 31st December, 1963.

The highlight of the year was undoubtedly the opening of the new Frederick Holmes Special School for Physically Handicapped Pupils. The school was brought into use from the beginning of the winter term and naturally is a great improvement on the previous facilities.

It is also pleasing to note that building commenced on the new Teskey-King Special School for Educationally Subnormal Pupils. Work began in the late summer and the formal laying of the foundation stone was carried out in November by the Lord Mayor, Alderman J. G. E. Teskey-King, J.P. By the end of the year the project was proceeding very well.

Dr. D. C. Muir, Cardiologist, retired in March. Dr. Muir had given many years' service to the school children of this City, having started the Cardiac Clinic in 1930. This heart clinic run by the School Health Service was of a pioneering nature and the work done by Dr. Muir and his colleague, the late Dr. J. W. Brown, has benefited many of the citizens of this City. Dr. Muir's place has been taken by Dr. A. R. R. Cumming who, of course, is well known in this field of work in the City.

In June Mr. Dahunzi, Chief Education Officer of Lagos in Nigeria, spent some weeks in the City studying our arrangements. He was shown round the various clinics and special schools including the Aldwark Manor Boarding School.

In December Mr. Rosenberg, Director of the Services for the Mentally Retarded, Israel, visited the City to review our services for the mentally handicapped. Mr. Rosenberg was most impressed with our facilities.

Arrangements were made once again for a dental hygiene stand at the Hull Show at the beginning of August. The dental hygienist was in charge of the stand which attracted a good deal of attention.

The shortage of staff continues, particularly dentists, speech therapists and physiotherapists. The post of Psychiatrist has remained vacant since Dr. J. Mackay left the City in 1959, the Regional Hospital Board having been unable to attract a suitable candidate for the appointment.

The Senior School Medical Officer has spoken to various voluntary organisations and to students from the Training College, whilst various students and others, individually and in parties, have been shown round the clinics and the special schools.

Dr. Cann and his staff have worked hard throughout the year and I am pleased to record my appreciation of their efforts. Co-operation between the School Health Service, the teaching profession and the Health Department has remained excellent. The interest shown by the Chairman and members of the Education Committee, particularly the Schools Services Sub-Committee, continues to be a good influence on the staff at all times. The help given by Mr. Hobson, the Chief Education Officer, with the various difficulties which arise from time to time is always an encouragement.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

ALEXANDER HUTCHISON,  
Principal School Medical Officer

Health Department,  
Guildhall, Kingston upon Hull.  
March, 1964



							<b>1963</b>	<b>1962</b>
Population (estimated)	....	....	....	....	....	....	301,000	301,640
Maintained Primary and Secondary Schools—								
Number of Schools	....	....	....	....	....	..	130*	129
Number of Departments		....	....	....	....	....	190*	190
Number on Rolls	....	....	....	....	....	....	54,878*	56,028
Maintained Special Schools—(included in totals above)—								
Number of Schools	....	....	....	....	....	...	6*	6
Number on Rolls	....	....	....	....	....	...	560*	579
Maintained Nursery Schools—(included in totals above)	....					....		
Number of Schools	....	....	....	....	....	....	2*	2
Number on Rolls	....	....	....	....	....	....	126*	126

## SUMMARY OF WORK

A.	Medical Officers at Schools, etc.—	1963	1962
	Periodic inspections at Primary, Secondary, Nursery and Special Schools	14,997	17,513
	Special inspections at Primary, Secondary, Nursery and Special Schools	677	875
	Re-inspections at Primary, Secondary, Nursery and Special Schools	2,643	2,369
B.	Medical Officers and Specialists at Clinics—		
	Inspections at Clinics	7,230	6,653
	Re-inspections at Clinics	11,133	11,895
	Inspections under Employment of Children Bye-laws	845	855
	Miscellaneous	511	552
C.	Dental Officers—		
	Inspections at Schools	4,442	1,102
	Inspections at Clinics	4,514	4,452
	Attendances for treatment	9,499	9,720
D.	Nurses, Dental Hygienists, Medical Auxiliaries etc.—		
	Nurses—Escort journeys to Residential Schools, etc.	63	82
	First Aid duties at Concerts, lectures, sports events etc	56	—
	Visits to Schools	5,308	5,549
	Examinations (including cleanliness inspections) in Schools	195,235	198,083
	Visits to homes etc.	10,734	11,007
	Treatments of minor ailments in Clinics	63,816	65,658
	Treatments of minor ailments at Special Schools	9,494	10,908
	Treatments of orthopædic defects in Clinics	433	461
	Treatments of orthopædic defects at Special Schools	3,022	4,630
	Inspections of Speech Defects in Clinics	202	235
	Treatments of Speech Defects in Clinics	619	1,434
	Treatments of Speech Defects at Special Schools	89	121
	Treatments by Chiropodists	1,729	1,166
	Treatments by Dental Hygienists	1,969	3,547
	Auditory Training—treatments	178	125
E.	School Clinics—		
	Grand total of inspections and treatments as detailed above	102,678	106,753

## I. STAFF

Details of the staff employed in the School Health Service on the 31st December, 1963, are to be found on page 4.

The number of sessions devoted by medical officers to work in the School Health Service was equivalent to the service of six full-time school medical officers throughout the year.

The number of sessions given by part-time dental officers during the year fluctuated. Over the full year dental services averaged only the equivalent of 3 full-time officers.

The following staff commenced duty :

<i>Name</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>Date</i>
Mr. C. D. Elliott	Educational Psychologist	1st January
Mr. C. W. Holmden	Dental Officer	18th March
Dr. W. J. F. Gollins	Medical Officer	1st August
Mr. B. W. Solca	Clerk	23rd September
Miss N. S. Rosenberg	Clerk	24th September
Miss E. Thompson	Social Worker	16th December

The following staff ceased duty :

<i>Name</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>Date</i>
Mrs. S. Rubinstein	Speech Therapist*	31st January
Dr. E. Wales	Medical Officer	31st March
Mrs. L. Wilks	Speech Therapist*	5th April
Mr. M. A. Sayburn	Dental Officer*	25th April
Miss D. C. Rosedale	Clerk	22nd June
Mr. R. Minors	Clerk	9th September
Mrs. M. E. Hopwood	Physiotherapist*	13th September
Dr. K. A. Wilson	Medical Officer	20th October
Mrs. J. E. Dearing	Clerk	30th November

\* Part-time

## Courses etc.

The following members of the staff attended courses or conferences during the year :

Mr. J. E. Merritt: Educational Psychologist, Refresher Course on "The Psychological Assessment of Personality" conducted by the English Division of the Professional Psychological Society, London

Mrs. M. Todd : Dental Hygienist, Refresher Course for qualified Dental Hygienists, London.

Mrs. M. Evans : Clerk } Part-time release to attend One Year Training Course  
Mrs. E. D. Stringer : Social Worker } in Social Work, Kingston upon Hull.

Miss K. H. Thompson : School Nurse, Granted leave of absence to take Health Visitors' Course, Kingston upon Hull.

Dr. D. R. Edmiston : Medical Officer, Short Intensive Course in Dental Anaesthesia, London.

Dr. J. B. Boothman : Medical Officer, Course for Medical Officers on mentally subnormal children, London.

Miss J. M. Coates : Clerk, Residential Course organised by National and Local Government Officers' Association, London.



## II. CO-ORDINATION

The scheme providing for the interavailability of clinic services between all the sections of the Corporation's Health Services continued throughout the year. A summary of the work carried out under this scheme is given in the following two tables and references to the interavailability scheme appear in various tables in the report.

Very satisfactory co-operation exists with the hospitals. Reports and information are exchanged when necessary. All recommendations for admission to hospital made by consultants at school clinics are notified to the respective Admission Officers who deal with them without requiring the children to be seen unnecessarily at the hospital out-patient clinics.

### Service Provided by the School Health Service

SERVICE	HEALTH COMMITTEE						Children's Committee		Totals	
	Children under 5 years		Nursing and Expectant Mothers		Ineducable Children					
	New Cases	Attend.	New Cases	Attend.	New Cases	Attend.	New Cases	Attend.	New Cases	Attend.
Minor Ailments Inspections .....	226	325	—	—	—	—	—	—	226	325
Minor Ailments Treatments .....	509	1791	—	—	—	—	—	—	509	1791
Dental Inspections .....	242	242	103	103	3	3	27	27	375	375
*Dental Treatment Including										
Dental Hygiene .....	202	235	175	316	4	8	2	2	383	561
Orthopaedic Clinic Inspections .....	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5
Orthopaedic Clinic Treatments .....	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Ophthalmic Clinics .....	93	254	—	—	1	5	1	1	95	260
Aural Clinics .....	9	15	—	—	—	4	—	—	9	19
Rheumatism and Heart Clinic .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chiropody Clinics .....	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4
Speech Therapy Clinic Treatments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Auditory Training .....	13	120	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	120
Cerebral Palsy Clinic Inspections .....	2	2	—	—	—	4	—	—	2	6
Cerebral Palsy Treatment .....	—	—	—	—	—	40	—	—	—	40
Child Guidance Clinic .....	3	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	7

\* The figures for "New Cases" for Dental work represent the total numbers of individuals treated during the year whether new cases or not.

### Services provided for the School Health Service

Service	Cases	Attendances
Artificial Light Treatment :—		
(a) At East Hull Combined Clinic ....	32	457
(b) At North Hull Combined Clinic ....	16	388
X-Ray Examinations ....	66	67

### III. MEDICAL INSPECTION

Figures relating to inspection at maintained schools are to be found in Parts I and II of the Ministry of Education Statistical Tables at the end of this report.

In addition, 104 individual inspections were carried out at Hymers College (direct grant secondary school).

2516 fewer inspections were conducted in schools in 1963 than in 1962. This was largely because the 1962 total was swollen by arrears from 1961.

### IV. FINDINGS AT MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Statistics relating to various defects are printed in Statistical Tables Part I, Table A, and Part II, Tables A and B, at the end of this Report. Most of the "Special Inspections" were carried out at the clinics.

#### Uncleanliness

The Authority's scheme for the examination and cleansing of infested pupils embodies the requirements of Section 54 of the Education Act, 1944. Statistics are printed in Part I (Table C) at the end of this Report.

The number of individual children found in an unclean condition in 1963 was 2,870 compared with 2,778 in 1962 and 2,884 in 1961, the percentage was 5.21 in 1963, compared with 4.95 in 1962 and 5.1 in 1961.

Cleanliness inspections in schools—Total 163,659.

<i>Findings</i>	<i>Individual Children</i>				<i>Boys</i>	<i>Percentages of School Roll</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
Nits present, but no vermin seen	<div>Boys : 586</div> <div>Girls : 1971</div>	2557	....	....	....	2.1	7.3	4.6
Vermin present	<div>Boys : 103</div> <div>Girls : 198</div>	301	...	....	....	0.36	0.74	0.55
Dirty but no nits or vermin	<div>Boys : 10</div> <div>Girls : 2</div>	12	....	....	....	0.03	0.007	0.02
Total	<div>Boys : 699</div> <div>Girls : 2171</div>	2870	....	....	....	2.5	8.1	5.2

The usual preponderance of females will be noted.



During this year, as has been the case since 1953, it has not been found necessary to take any parent to Court in order to enforce cleanliness. In every case the school nurse has succeeded ultimately in securing cleanliness by persuasion. This involves a great deal of trouble and tact on the part of a nurse and considerable praise is due to our staff for having succeeded in this way.

### **Tuberculosis**

A number of children were referred for chest X-ray at the East Hull Clinic, but being found to be free from tuberculosis, they were further dealt with at the Pædiatric Clinic.

### **Visual Defects**

In addition to the medical officers' inspections, the school nurses made 78 visits to schools during the year to carry out vision surveys of pupils aged 7 years 4,537 pupils were inspected, of whom 303 were referred direct to the ophthalmic consultant. 164 of these pupils were inspected by the consultant and glasses were prescribed in 89 cases.

### **Foot Defects**

The chiropodists paid 14 visits to schools and inspected 2,761 pupils of whom 279 were referred for treatment by the chiropodists at the clinics and 2 were referred for further medical opinion.

## **V.—HOME VISITS**

The number of visits paid to homes in connection with preparation for medical inspection, follow-up of children with defects, the cleanliness scheme, problem cases, etc., was 10,734.

## **VI.—ARRANGEMENTS FOR TREATMENT**

Summaries of the inspection and treatment work done in the school clinics are printed in the tables on pages 15 and 16.

In addition treatment continued to be carried out at the following day special schools :

Frederick Holmes (P.H.) School : minor ailments, three sessions ; physiotherapy, eleven sessions ; speech therapy, one session per week.

Northumberland Avenue (E.S.N.) School : minor ailments, three sessions per week.

Cottingham Road (Open Air) School : minor ailments, ten sessions.

Ringworm : An arrangement exists with Hull Royal Infirmary for prompt examination and treatment in all cases.

### Location and Times of School Clinics

Inspection Clinics—	74 Beverley Road	Monday, Wednesday and Thursday 1.45 p.m. to 5.0 p.m.
	Coltman Street	Monday, Wednesday and Thursday, 1.45 p.m. to 5.0 p.m.
	Morrill Street	Tuesday and Friday, 1.45 p.m. to 5.0 p.m.
	Ellerburn Avenue	Tuesday and Friday, 1.45 p.m. to 5.0 p.m.
	Greenwich Avenue	Thursday, 1-45 p.m. to 5-0 p.m.
	Ainthorpe Grove School	Alternate Wednesdays, 1.45 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.
Minor Ailments Treatment Clinics—	74 Beverley Road	Monday to Friday, 9.0 a.m. to 12 noon and 1.45 p.m. to 5-0 p.m. Saturday, 9-0 a.m. to 12 noon.
	Coltman Street	Do. do. do.
	Morrill Street	Do. do. do.
	Ellerburn Avenue	Monday to Friday, 1.45 p.m. to 5-0 p.m. Saturday, 9.0 a.m. to 12 noon.
	Greenwich Avenue	Do. do.
	Ainthorpe Grove School	Monday to Friday, 1.45 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.
Dental Clinics—	74 Beverley Road	} Monday to Saturday at various centres, as arranged
	Coltman Street	
	Morrill Street	
	Ellerburn Avenue	
	Greenwich Avenue	
Ophthalmic Clinics—	74 Beverley Road	} Monday and Thursday (9-15 a.m. to 12 noon, and 2-0 p.m. to 5-0 p.m.) Tuesday Wednesday and Friday. (2-0 p.m. to 5-0 p.m.), and Saturday (9-15 a.m. to 12 noon) at various centres, as arranged.
	Coltman Street	
	Morrill Street	
	Ellerburn Avenue	
Aural Clinics—	74 Beverley Road	As arranged.
	Coltman Street	Tuesday, 2-30 p.m. to 4.0 p.m. as arranged
	Morrill Street	Tuesday, 10.0 a.m. to 12 noon, as arranged
Orthopædic Clinics—	74 Beverley Road	Wednesday and Thursday, 9-0 a.m. to 12 noon. Inspections by Orthopædic Surgeon, as arranged.
Cerebral Palsy Clinic—	Frederick Holmes School	Inspections by Pædiatrician, as arranged
Rheumatism and Heart Clinic—		
	74 Beverley Road	Thursday, 2.0 p.m. to 5.0 p.m. as arranged
Pædiatric Clinics—	74 Beverley Road	Monday, 2-0 p.m. to 3-0 p.m. as arranged.
		Friday, 2-0 p.m. to 4-0 p.m. as arranged
	Coltman Street and Morrill Street	Wednesday 9-30 a.m. to 11-30 a.m. as arranged.
Child Guidance Clinic—	Kingston College, 48a Beverley Road	Monday to Friday, 2-0 p.m. to 5-0 p.m.
Speech Therapy Clinic—	Kingston College 48a Beverley Road	Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, 8-45 a.m. to 12-45 p.m.
		Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday, 2-0 to 4-0 p.m.
	Frederick Holmes School	Thursday mornings
Chiropody Clinics—	Witham	Wednesday, 2-0 p.m. to 5-0 p.m.
	Greenwich Avenue	Tuesday, 9-0 a.m. to 12 noon
	Morrill Street	Friday 9-0 a.m. to 12 noon
Auditory Training—	74 Beverley Road	By appointment.



WORK DONE IN SCHOOL CLINICS

WORK UNDERTAKEN	CENTRAL CLINIC AND WITHAM		WEST HULL CLINIC		EAST HULL CLINIC		NORTH HULL CLINIC		BILTON GRANGE CLINIC		AINTHORPE GROVE CLINIC		ASHWELL CLINIC		KINGSTON COLLEGE CLINIC		SUMMARY						
	New Cases	Total Attend.	New Cases	Total Attend.	New Cases	Total Attend.	New Cases	Total Attend.	New Cases	Total Attend.	New Cases	Total Attend.	New Cases	Total Attend.	New Cases	Total Attend.	School Cases		Other Committee Cases		All Cases		
																	New Cases	Total Attend.	New Cases	Total Attend.	New Cases	Total Attend.	
Inspection Work :—																							
Minor Ailments	1692	2540	2037	2707	1162	1849	1045	1237	879	1324	167	179	—	—	—	—	6756	9581	226	325	6982	9906	
Dental	1046	1046	1377	1377	981	981	486	486	623	623	—	—	—	—	—	—	4138	4138	375	375	4513	4513	
Orthopaedic	22	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	48	2	5	22	53	
Orthopaedic	67	84	19	27	34	49	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	106	132	22	36	128	168	
Screening Clinic	282	1211	271	1208	391	1580	56	250	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	905	3989	95	260	1000	4249	
Ophthalmic	186	360	158	190	419	429	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	754	960	9	19	763	979	
Aural																							
Rheumatism and																							
Heart	99	105	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	99	105	—	—	99	105	
Paediatric	176	278	44	98	71	210	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	291	586	—	—	291	586	
Educational																							
Subnormality	61	143	29	53	11	34	8	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	109	251	—	—	109	251	
Child Guidance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	147	147	3	3	150	150	
Speech Therapy	5	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	92	202	—	—	92	202	
Employment																							
Cases	202	202	206	206	226	226	136	136	51	51	24	24	—	—	—	—	845	845	—	—	845	845	
Miscellaneous	341	351	128	137	21	21	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	492	511	492	511	
Inspection Work :—																							
Minor Ailments	2158	12854	3564	18688	2225	11464	1218	7066	1464	6195	1905	4549	1525	3000	—	—	13550	62025	509	1791	14059	63816	
(including aural)																							
*Dental incl.																							
Dental Hygiene	1719	4033	1966	2693	1397	2067	629	1108	871	1531	—	—	—	—	—	—	6199	10871	383	561	6582†	11432†	
Orthopaedic	27	433	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	431	1	2	27	433	
Child Guidance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	150	1949	147	1942	3	7	150	1949	
Speech Therapy	3	133	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	486	24	619	—	—	24	619	
Chiropody	316	642	—	—	74	292	—	—	147	795	—	—	—	—	—	—	536	1725	1	4	537	1729	
Auditory Trng.	23	201	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	81	13	120	23	201	
Cerebral Palsy Out-Patient Clinic at Frederick Holmes (P.H.) School :																							
Inspections																	1	11	2	9	3	20	
Treatments																	—	—	—	40	—	40	

\* N.B.—The figures for “ New Cases ” for dental work represent the total number of individuals treated during the year, whether new cases or not.

†—In addition 31 pupils attending the Aldwark Manor Boarding Special School made 36 attendances for treatment by our Dental Officer at a clinic of the York Authority.

## Minor Ailment Treatments carried out by School Nurses on School Premises

				<i>Total Attendances</i>
(a)	Cottingham Road (Open Air)	.....	.....	6687
(b)	Northumberland Avenue (E.S.N.)	.....	.....	1677
(c)	Frederick Holmes (Physically Handicapped)	.....	.....	715
(d)	Northumberland Avenue Nursery	.....	.....	415

## School Clinics, 1960-63

### Number of New Cases (including other Committee Cases)

Work Undertaken	1960	1961	1962	1963
Inspection Work :—				
1. Minor Ailments ....	7650	7522	6389	6982
2. Dental ....	4356	4545	4452	4513
3. Orthopaedic ....	19	19	21	22
4. Orthopaedic Screening Clinic ....	—	98	138	128
5. Ophthalmic ....	1210	941	1174	1000
6. Aural ....	798	429	823	763
7. Rheumatism and Heart ....	53	55	94	99
8. Paediatric ....	225	162	245	291
9. Educational Subnormality ....	120	104	119	109
10. Child Guidance ....	106	137	92	150
11. Speech Therapy ....	96	53	93	92
12. Employment Cases ....	966	930	855	845
13. Miscellaneous ....	470	553	539	492
Treatment Work :—				
1. Minor Ailments (including aural)	16471	16132	14192	14059
2.*Dental including Dental Hygiene ....	6198	7342	7695	†6582
3. Orthopaedic ....	28	22	22	27
4. Child Guidance ....	106	137	92	150
5. Speech Therapy ....	25	18	61	24
6. Chiropody ....	280	279	367	537
7. Auditory Training ....	14	20	26	23
Cerebral Palsy Out-Patient Clinic ....				
at Frederick Holmes (P.H.) School :				
Inspections ....	4	—	—	3
Treatments ....	3	1	—	—

\* The figures represent new cases except for Dental where they are the total number of individuals treated during the year, whether new cases or not.

† In addition 31 pupils attending the Aldwark Manor Boarding Special School were treated by our Dental Officer at a clinic of the York Authority.

Notes on various clinic activities are given below :

### (a) Minor Ailments

There was a decrease in the total number of cases treated during the year compared with 1962. 3 cases of ringworm of the scalp were found compared with 1 in 1962, but there was a decrease in the number of cases of ringworm of the body, from 16 in 1962 to 9 in 1963. 48 cases of scabies, which is 13 less than in the previous year, were treated. The number of cases of impetigo decreased from 246 in 1962 to 167 in 1963.



### (b) Visual Defects

A summary of the work done at the Ophthalmic Clinics is given in the table below.

#### Ophthalmic Clinics

	New Cases	Attendances	Glasses Prescribed
Maintained School Pupils ....	903	3973	2620
Hymers College Pupils ....	2	16	10
Children under 5 years ....	93	254	49
Occupation Centre children ....	1	5	3
Children's Homes ....	1	1	—
Totals ....	1000	4249	2682

The table below refers to conditions found at the ophthalmic clinic for the first time during 1963. A few patients had more than one condition.

#### Summary of Conditions Found

Condition	Number of Examples		
	School Children	M. & C.W.	Occupation Centre
Small refractive error—glasses not advised .....	154	—	—
Small refractive error—glasses advised .....	156	—	—
Moderately severe refractive error (excluding Myopia) .....	91	1	—
Severe refractive error (excluding Myopia) .....	1	—	—
Myopia, over 1D .....	164	—	1
Myopia (severe) .....	—	2	—
Squint .....	149	56	1
Conjunctivitis .....	56	1	—
Blepharitis .....	2	—	—
Nystagmus .....	4	2	—
Optic Atrophy .....	3	1	—
Cysts, Styes, etc. ....	1	1	—
Injuries and Foreign Bodies .....	2	1	—
Hysterical Conditions .....	1	—	—
Miscellaneous or Unclassified .....	20	5	—
Epicanthus .....	25	22	—
Total .....	829	92	2

The Ophthalmic Surgeon carried out operations on 58 school children at hospitals during the year. Most of these were for the correction of squint. Two artificial eyes were prescribed. The arrangements of the Hospital Eye Service for the dispensing, replacement and repair of glasses were continued throughout the year. The dispensing opticians of the No. 4 Hull (A) Group Hospital Management Committee continued to attend at the school clinics when the Ophthalmologist was present in order to take measurements and fit glasses for children whose parents had chosen to have glasses supplied through the Hospital Eye Service.

64 school children and 36 pre-school children were referred to the Orthoptic Clinic held by No. 4 Hull (A) Group Hospital Management Committee.

### (c) Ear, Nose and Throat Defects

A summary of the defects found in children investigated at the Aural Clinics is given in the table following :—

#### Aural Clinics

Disease	SCHOOL CHILDREN			M. and C.W.			OCCUPATION CENTRE		
	New Cases	Attend-ances	Operation Required	New Cases	Attend-ances	Operation Required	New Cases	Attend-ances	Operation Required
Otitis Media ....	24	40	7	—	2	—	—	—	—
Congenital Deafness ....	1	61	6	2	3	—	—	2	—
Other Ear Defects ....	128	241	23	6	8	2	—	—	—
Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids ....	192	197	218	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chronic Tonsillitis only ....	83	89	61	—	—	—	—	—	—
Adenoids only ....	19	23	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Nose and Throat Defects ....	275	316	222	1	2	2	—	1	—
No abnormality diagnosed ....	32	32	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Total ....	754	999*	554	9	15	4	—	4	—

\* Includes 39 pupils seen by the Otologist at the Sutton (Deaf) School.

Operations were carried out at various hospitals, the hospital admission officers concerned having been informed direct by the School Health Service of the surgeon's recommendations.

During the year individual hearing aids were provided through the National Health Service as follows :—

Northumberland Avenue Special School	....	1 pupil
Cottingham Road Special School	.....	1 pupil
Ordinary Schools	.....	16 pupils
Pre-School children	.....	3

1 Commercial Hearing Aid was provided for a child attending an ordinary school.



**(d) Orthopædic and Postural Defects**

A summary of the work carried out at the Orthopædic Clinic is given in the tables below. No whole-time physiotherapist was available at the Central School Clinic, the work being carried out by a part-time physiotherapist for two sessions a week only.

**Central Orthopædic Clinic.***(A) Inspections and Re-inspections by Orthopaedic Surgeon*

Type of Case	School Cases		M. & C.W. Cases	
	New Cases	Attend.	New Cases	Attend.
Spinal Curvature ....	1	3	—	—
Poliomyelitis ....	—	1	—	—
Cerebral Palsy (Spastic) ....	—	4	—	—
Osteochondritis ....	2	2	—	—
Fractures and Injuries ....	1	2	—	—
Flat Feet (Pes Planus) ....	2	11	1	1
Pes Varus ....	—	—	1	1
Pes Cavus ....	1	5	—	—
Pes Valgus ....	2	2	—	1
Hallux Valgus ....	2	3	—	—
Hallux Rigidus ....	1	3	—	—
Hammer Toes ....	1	1	—	—
Small Foot ....	1	1	—	—
Knock Knees ....	—	3	—	1
Bow legs ....	—	—	—	1
Knee strain ....	1	1	—	—
Contracture of fingers ....	1	1	—	—
Paresis of fingers (congenital) ....	—	1	—	—
Sprengels Shoulder ....	1	1	—	—
Exostosis ....	1	1	—	—
Mallet finger ....	1	1	—	—
Trigger finger ....	1	1	—	—
	20	48	2	5

Total new cases—22. Total attendances for inspection—53.

*(B) Treatment*

Form of Treatment	School Cases	M. & C. W. Cases
	Attendances	Attendances
Faradic Footbath ....	22	—
Massage ....	20	—
Electrical ....	—	—
Remedial Exercises ....	389	2
Other ....	—	—
Total ....	431	2

Orthopædic appliances prescribed by the surgeons at the clinics were supplied by the Regional Hospital Board.

**(e) Rheumatism and Heart Disease**

This Clinic continued its work in conjunction with the Cardiac Unit established by the Regional Hospital Board at the Kingston General Hospital. The Clinic is, in effect, a provisional sorting centre and children found to have organic heart disease are then referred to the hospital by the Cardiologist. A summary of the work done at the clinic is given on following page.

Condition	School Cases		Children under 5 years		Totals	
	New Cases	Attend.	New Cases	Attend.	New Cases	Attend.
1. Rheumatic Pains or Arthritis— ....	—	—	—	—	—	—
(a) with heart affection ....	2	3	—	—	2	3
(b) without heart affection ....	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Rheumatic Chorea— ....	—	—	—	—	—	—
(a) with heart affection ....	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) without heart affection ....	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Rheumatic Carditis without (1) or (2) above ....	3	3	—	—	3	3
4. Congenital Heart Disease ....	19	19	—	—	19	19
5. Functional Heart Disorder ....	16	21	—	—	16	21
6. No Rheumatism or Heart Disease or Disorder ....	59	59	—	—	59	59
Totals ....	99	105	—	—	99	105

### (f) Treatment by Artificial Light

This treatment is given at Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics ; 48 pupils were treated during the year.

### (g) Pædiatric Clinics

The number of new cases seen during the year was 291 and the total attendances were 586.

The table printed below shows the diseases or defects apparent in the cases attending.

Defects	New Cases	Total Attendances
Nutritional Disorders	—	—
Skin	6	12
Eyes—(a) Vision	1	1
(b) Squint	—	—
(c) Other	—	—
Ears	1	1
Nose or Throat	16	31
Speech	—	1
Lymphatic Glands	2	4
Endocrine disorder	30	94
Heart and circulation	3	10
Blood Diseases	4	5
Lungs—		
(a) Asthma	6	29
Asthma and Rheumatism	—	—
Asthma and Other Allergic Conditions	1	2
(b) Bronchitis	8	21
(c) T.B.	—	—
(d) Other	4	10
Renal	1	1
Miliary T.B.	—	—
Abdomen	10	14
Rheumatism	2	7
Developmental—		
(a) Hernia	1	1
(b) Other	12	24
Orthopaedic—		
(a) Posture	—	—
(b) Other	1	2
Nervous System—		
(a) Epilepsy	9	20
(b) Other	7	17
Psychological—		
(a) Development	—	—
(b) Stability	107	200
Genital Organs	2	2
Debility	8	14
No Organic Disease Detected	49	63
Not yet diagnosed	—	—
Totals	291	586



## (h) **Dental Treatment**

Once again there is very little improvement to report in the School Dental Service. Shortage of manpower continues to be the limiting factor. There is so much that could be done if more staff could be obtained. We are fortunate to have the services of one additional dental officer and this has resulted in an increase of routine dental inspections. A discouraging fact after these inspections is that the treatment acceptance rate is no higher than approximately fifty per cent. This, however, does not surprise those experienced in school dental work. It is well known that success in this field can come only from regular inspections and confidence created by frequent personal contact between dental surgeon and patient. Dentistry and dentist-patient relationships are essentially personal matters and, without this familiarity, confidence is virtually impossible to establish.

We are extremely grateful to those dentists who give of their time on a part-time basis. But we cannot disguise the fact that it is disheartening for a patient who has made contact with a particular dentist at inspection to find that treatment is carried out by an entirely different dentist, or even a series of dentists, when visits are made to a clinic. Frequent changes of personnel are not good for the service which can only be properly established on a basis of long serving permanent dental officers.

The orthodontic section of the service continues to flourish and to be greatly sought after and serves to illustrate the point being made.

The oral hygiene service is, as always, an extremely valuable part of our work and our Dental Hygienist gives devoted service in this cause. Twenty-nine schools have been visited for group talks and oral hygiene instruction during the course of the year. The Dental Exhibition Trailer, kindly loaned by the General Dental Council, was displayed at Hull Show during the month of August. The Dental Hygienist was on duty for long hours during the two days while it was exhibited, determined that the large numbers of visitors should reap the maximum benefit therefrom.

The boys of Aldwark Manor Boarding School were cared for as usual by means of visits by the dental staff and a state of dental fitness is maintained. This is felt to be important on account of the somewhat remote situation of the school.

Dental Treatment

	1962		1963	
	School-children	All Cases	School-children	All Cases
(a) by Dental Officers—				
Cases .....	4627	5012	4787	5108
Attendances.....	9190	9720	9039	9499
Fillings .....	2518	2549	2753	2805
Extractions .....	8508	9778	9178	10269
Other Operations .....	1961	2103	1780	1899
(including Radiography)				
Administration of General Anaesthetics .....	1983	2226	2457	2687
(b) by Dental Hygienists —				
Cases .....	2607	2716	1650	1712
Attendances.....	3374	3547	1868	1969
Scaling and Gum Treatment .....	2554	2682	1621	1701
Polishing and Oral Hygiene ...	3316	3459	1855	1948

Dental Treatment of Non-School Cases

	HEALTH COMMITTEE			*Children ' Committee
	Children under 5 years	Expectant and Nursing Mothers	Ineducable Children	
(a) By Dental Officers—				
Cases .....	197	118	4	2
Attendances .....	224	226	8	2
Extractions—				
(1) Temporary Teeth .....	555	—	6	1
(2) Permanent Teeth .....	—	524	4	1
Fillings—				
(1) Temporary Teeth .....	2	—	—	—
(2) Permanent Teeth .....	—	47	3	—
Other Operations .....	31	87	1	—
(including Radiography)				
Administration of General Anaesthetics	170	58	2	—
(b) By Dental Hygienists—				
Cases .....	5	57	—	—
Attendances .....	11	90	—	—
Scaling and Gum Treatment .....	7	73	—	—
Polishing and Oral Hygiene .....	4	89	—	—

• In addition 20 children of school age were inspected on admission to the Children's Homes or on being boarded out

(i) Child Guidance

Staff

Occasional diagnostic sessions have again been provided during the year by Dr. Waters, Consultant Psychiatrist and Physician Superintendent of the local hospitals dealing with mental subnormality. Mr. C. D. Elliott, Educational Psychologist, was appointed in January to fill the vacancy caused by Mrs. Clark's resignation in the previous January. A third social worker was added to the establishment during the year and this post was filled in December by Miss Thompson.



**Records and Research**

Commitments have been too heavy to permit the expenditure of effort in these fields this year.

**Treatment**

The practice of insisting on daily clinic attendance for school refusals—the so-called “ school phobias ”—has continued. As these children attend during occasional holidays, and are required to do school work, the major symptom usually disappears rather rapidly ! A small number of children who are manifesting extreme behaviour problems in class, and for whom places cannot readily be found in schools for maladjusted children, are also attending daily. This at least relieves the position in school so that other children do not suffer from their disruptive influence. Daily clinic attendance does seem to be beneficial to the children concerned, however, and they are usually found to be very co-operative in the clinic situation. It will be some time, of course, before the value of this practice can be fully assessed.

**Liaison**

Excellent co-operation has been maintained with members of the probation service. Officers of the Dr. Barnado’s organisation have been extremely helpful and have stretched their regulations to the limit in accepting children who desperately needed to be cared for in a residential setting.

**Observers**

Students from the Institute of Education attended the clinic during the year. Those doing individual studies as part of their training were allowed to help some of the less disturbed children and to do some remedial teaching in reading and in number. This was greatly appreciated by the children who enjoyed the extra attention and benefited accordingly.

The following table summarises the work done at the Child Guidance Clinic:

Diagnosis	New Cases	Total Attendances
Emotional Disturbances ....	40	696
Behaviour Disorders ....	55	583
Habit Disorders ....	7	176
Organic Deficit ....	5	43
Educational Problem ....	35	438
Speech Defect ....	5	6
Total ....	147	1942

In addition 3 pre-school cases were seen and made 7 attendances.

### (j) **Speech Therapy**

Unfortunately we have had only one part time Speech Therapist during most of 1963. The situation continues, therefore, that a large number of children with speech defects can be given little or no help. The Speech Therapist continues to see children as soon as possible after referral, in order that reassurance, advice and guidance can be given without delay to children and parents. Children with severe disabilities and those near the school leaving age are offered treatment immediately ; but the majority must wait several months to start treatment. Many children, who are discharged before attaining completely correct speech, need to be seen at regular intervals afterwards to ensure that improvement is maintained. Contact with the schools is still largely through letters and telephone.

#### *E.S.N. School*

At the request of the Head Master, Northumberland Avenue E.S.N. School was visited twice, and a brief examination and assessment made of fifteen children with speech difficulties of varying severity. Individual speech therapy with these children is generally very slow and time cannot be found for them in the ordinary clinic. The Speech Therapist proposes instead to visit the school weekly to give group instruction. If the children appear to benefit sufficiently visits will be continued.

#### *Physically Handicapped School*

The move to the new school in Inglemire Lane is a welcome one. The greatly improved general conditions are of value in encouraging the emotional development which is so necessary for speech and language. The provision of a nursery department directed by a trained Nursery Teacher is already proving its value in the greater responsiveness and interest in the youngest and most severely handicapped pupils. During 1963 one session a week only has been spent at this school ; but the admission of more pupils with severe speech handicaps needing at least weekly treatment means that this time must be extended to two sessions a week.

Throughout the year there has continued to be much useful interchange of information with Specialists in related fields. Treatment in Dental and E.N.T. Departments is frequently necessary before speech can be improved. Co-operation with Child Guidance Staff is of particular value too, as a considerable number of children with speech defects have difficulties in the related fields of reading and writing and also emotional difficulties.



Finally, as the shortage of Speech Therapists seems likely to be a long term one, thought is being given to ways in which techniques can be adapted to give help to more children in the available time. One method is to give more group therapy. This can quite easily be done with some types of cases though available space and conditions set limits. Group counselling for parents is attempted also. The principal difficulty in this field is obtaining regular attendance from parents, it being the ones most in need of advice who generally are the least able or willing to attend.

Close contact with teachers is also being pursued as this is another field in which better exchange of information will benefit children with speech handicaps.

The following table summarises the work done at the speech clinic :

DEFECTS	INSPECTIONS		TREATMENTS	
	New Cases	Total Attendances	New Cases	Total Attendances
Stammer	26	54	5	136
Stammer and Dyslalia	3	7	1	35
Dyslalia	43	98	13	275
Dysarthria	1	3	—	11
Dysphonia	1	1	1	10
Dysphasia	6	18	2	89
Dysarthria and Dyslalia	2	4	2	23
Dysarthria and Dysphasia	—	—	—	9
Dyslalia and Dysphonia	2	5	—	11
Dyslalia and Dysphasia	—	1	—	16
Dyslalia and Hearing loss	—	1	—	2
Cleft Palate	—	1	—	2
No abnormality diagnosed	8	9	—	—
Total	92	202	24	619

(k) **Foot Defects**

The following table shows the defects treated by the chiropodists :—

Defects	No. of Cases	Attendances
Corns	172	197
Callosities	42	42
Circulatory disorders	1	1
Tinea Pedis	2	7
Verruca Pedis	252	1391
Other skin conditions	4	5
Nail abnormalities	46	63
Hallux Valgus	5	5
Other toe deformities	3	3
Miscellaneous	9	11
	536	1725

In addition 1 pre-school case was treated (verruca) involving 4 attendances.

Difficulty has been experienced in recruiting staff. In view of this difficulty arrangements were made for cases of verrucae to be treated by clinic nurses at the Minor Ailments Clinics. 228 cases who were thus treated would normally have been referred to the chiropody clinics.

## VII INFECTIOUS DISEASES (PROPHYLAXIS)

### (a) B.C.G. Vaccination Scheme and Mass Radiography

The B.C.G. vaccination programme 1962/63 dealt with 4,894 children and students whose parents had consented to their inclusion in the scheme. 4,764 tuberculin tests were carried out ; and of the 4,583 cases where a result was ascertained 852 (18.5%) were positive, of the remaining 3,731 negative reactors 3,420 were vaccinated.

Chest x-ray of the 852 children and students who were positive reactors to the tuberculin test was carried out at the Mass X-ray Centre. Eight films were referred to the Chest Clinic for further report and investigation by the Consultant Chest Physician with the following results :—

Active Pulmonary Tuberculosis .....	2
Inactive Pulmonary Tuberculosis .....	1
No apparent disease .....	5

One child, who was a positive reactor to the tuberculin test, was referred direct to the Chest Clinic by her own general practitioner before mass x-ray and was subsequently notified as a case of pulmonary tuberculosis.

The families of those children and students who showed a positive reaction to the tuberculin test were asked, as in previous years, to undergo a chest x-ray and 824 letters to parents and guardians were despatched. 411 replies gave 820 volunteers for chest x-ray ; 775 attended the Mass Radiography Unit and of these 35 were either re-examined or referred to the Chest Clinic with the following results :—

Re-examined and referred to the Chest Clinic	21
Active Pulmonary Tuberculosis .....	3
Inactive Pulmonary Tuberculosis .....	10
Pleural thickening.....	1
Others .....	2
No apparent disease .....	4
Failed appointment .....	1



The remaining 14 films, not referred to the Chest Clinic, showed no apparent disease. In addition eight volunteers were referred to their own general practitioners following initial x-ray.

The 1963/64 scheme commenced on 4th October, 1963, and is expected to end in March, 1964. Results will appear in the 1964 Annual Report.

**B.C.G. VACCINATION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN—1963**

	No. on Roll		No. of Consents		Percentage of Consents		No. Tested Result Known		No. Positive		Percentage Positive (Percentage of total nos. read)		Tested but course not completed		Received B.C.G. Vaccination	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Total .....	3380	3021	2477	2417	73.28	80.06	2371	2212	426	426	17.97	19.26	228	83	1717	1703
Pupils not resident in Kingston upon Hull	244	186	198	110	81.15	59.14	177	102	50	48	28.25	47.06	16	—	111	54
Pupils resident in Kingston upon Hull	3136	2835	2279	2307	72.67	81.43	2194	2110	376	378	17.14	17.91	212	83	1606	1649

These figures include pupils attending Independent Schools and establishments for further education.

**(b) Poliomyelitis Vaccination**

4,674 schoolchildren had one or more poliomyelitis vaccinations during 1963. Of these 856 children received a third vaccination and 3,484 a fourth vaccination, either orally or by injection, having received their first and second vaccinations in an earlier year.

42 received a third oral vaccination having received their first and second oral vaccination in 1963, whilst 4 children completed their first and second injections. A further 118 children received their first and/or second oral vaccination.

During the year the Ministry of Health recommended that all immunised children joining school should be offered a re-inforcing dose of vaccine. Arrangements were made for this to be given during the medical examination sessions at infant schools and 476 doses were administered.

**(c) Diphtheria Immunisation**

The table below relates to the immunisation of school children only but it must not be forgotten that many children have been immunised before commencing school attendance.

	At Clinics	At Schools	Total
Immunised	343	1,511	1,854
Re-inforcing Injection....	275	6,912	7,187

(d) **Tetanus Immunisation**

The programme of tetanus immunisation at Infant and Junior departments continued during 1963 and 7,660 children completed their third injections having received their first and second injections during the previous year. A total of 6,891 infant and junior pupils completed a course of three injections during the year, whilst a further 673 received re-inforcing injections.

In May, 1963, arrangements were made for children who, for various reasons, were unable to receive their injections during the visits to their schools, to receive appointments to attend the school clinics between 4 p.m. and 4-30 p.m. and 2,018 children attended during the year for tetanus and/or diphtheria injections.

During the winter term, 69 schools received visits for first tetanus injections, mainly for the new intake of pupils at the infant schools, and 16 of these schools were re-visited for second injections.

### VIII—INFECTIOUS DISEASES (INCIDENCE)

The incidence of infectious diseases among school children is shown below :

Disease	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total 1963	Total 1962
Scarlet Fever	55	33	18	35	141	85
Pneumonia	15	15	6	11	47	20
Dysentery	8	23	3	4	38	125
Measles	1100	1049	225	43	2417	135
Whooping Cough	7	6	34	104	151	17
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	3
Gastro Enteritis	1	4	4	2	11	21
Salmonella	—	5	6	—	11	5
German Measles	2	11	6	—	19	16
Rheumatic Fever	1	2	—	—	3	9
Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	3
T.B. Respiratory	3	5	4	1	13	6
T.B. Other	—	—	—	—	—	1
Meningococcal Meningitis	—	—	—	1	1	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	2	2	—
Para Typhoid	—	—	—	1	1	—
Total	1192	1153	306	204	2855	446



IX—MORTALITY AMONG SCHOOL CHILDREN

The table printed below shows the causes of death among school pupils during the year.

Disease or other Cause	Male	Female	Total
Pneumonia and Myocarditis .....	—	1	1
Pneumonia, Congenital Heart Disorder and Mongolism .....	1	—	1
Pneumonia and Rheumatoid Arthritis .....	1	—	1
Lymphosarcoma .....	1	—	1
Leukaemia .....	1	—	1
Chickenpox encephalitis .....	1	—	1
Cerebral tumour and Congenital Heart Disorder .....	—	1	1
Status epilepticus .....	—	1	1
Tonsillectomy .....	1	—	1
Barbiturate poisoning .....	—	1	1
Coal gas poisoning (Murder) .....	1	—	1
Road accidents .....	4	2	6
Drowning .....	1	—	1
Other accidents .....	1	—	1
Total .....	13	6	19

X—HANDICAPPED PUPILS

(a) Ascertainment

There was no change in the arrangements for ascertainment of handicapped pupils.

Recommendations of examining medical officers relating to the ascertainment of educationally subnormal pupils are given below. The figures include cases examined for the first time, re-examinations of pupils not previously classified as educationally subnormal, and re-examination of pupils previously classified as educationally subnormal who had not been admitted to a special school.

The figures relating to reports to the Local Health Authority do not agree with those given on page 48 since actual reports are not always made in the same year as the recommendations, and the figures on page 48 include cases reported after attendance at a special school.

Report to Local Health Authority as unsuitable for education at school .....	20
Report to remain in force .....	2

### Educationally Subnormal—Special Educational Treatment in—

(a) Day Special School .....	34
(b) Residential Special School .....	5
(c) Ordinary School .....	99
Not Educationally Subnormal .....	38
Classification deferred.....	48
	-----
	246
	-----

### (b) Special Schools

The numbers on the registers of each of the special schools in January, 1963, were as follows :—

Frederick Holmes (Physically Handicapped).....	81
Northumberland Avenue (E.S.N.) .....	145
Cottingham Road (Open Air) .....	188
Sutton (Deaf) .....	47
Wold Road (Partially Sighted) .....	39
Aldwark Manor Boarding (E.S N.) .....	58

The figures include 5 deaf, 8 physically handicapped, 3 partially sighted, 2 educationally subnormal and 39 educationally sub-normal (Boarding Special School) pupils resident in the areas of other Local Education Authorities. Responsibility for the cost of their education has been accepted by the Authorities concerned.

Regular inspections of the special defects concerned were carried out by approved medical staff.

### *Frederick Holmes School for Physically Handicapped Pupils*

The new school building in Inglemire Lane came into use at the beginning of the winter term and it was formally opened on Monday, 7th October, by the Chairman of the Schools Services Sub-Committee, the Lord Mayor being present.

The site chosen by the Education Authority was an already existing playing field which was well wooded and fully matured. The school building was positioned to meet three conditions, firstly, the practical rooms at the new schools were to be used jointly with the children from the Cottingham Road Open Air School ; secondly, a new school for Educationally Sub-Normal children was to be built at a later date, and thirdly the maximum amount of playing field area was to be retained for use by the adjacent Training College.



The school has been designed to meet the requirements of both teaching and medical treatment.

The building is in two separate structures joined by a connecting link which in itself forms the main entrance. On entering the main building immediately on the left is the Medical Wing which has been designed as a self contained unit. From the general waiting area follow the Medical Inspection Room with self-contained changing cubicles, Speech Therapy Room, Physiotherapy Room with an adjacent slipper bath, and the Hydrotherapy Room with a large 'U' shaped raised bath, shower and changing and acclimatisation room.

On the opposite hand is the Junior teaching area comprising a Nursery, Infant and Junior classroom complete with toilet facilities including slipper baths. Situated between this area and the main entrance are the administration offices for the school.

All the aforementioned accommodation is grouped round the Main Assembly Hall, which incorporates a small stage with changing rooms on either wing. A fully enclosed Internal Court provides a visual extension to the Hall and will also allow outside teaching activities to be carried on with a degree of protection and privacy.

As the Hall is to be used for dining purposes, the Kitchen has direct access through a servery with a counter-balanced overhead screen.

All the senior teaching accommodation has been planned as a completely separate entity to promote the feeling of accomplishment and advancement from the Junior Classes. Two standard classrooms are incorporated with the following practical accommodation comprising—Art and Craft Room with Pottery Area and Demonstration Bench, Needlework Room, and fully equipped Housecraft and Woodwork/Metalwork Rooms.

Throughout the school care has been taken to allow the free passage and safety of the children, a feature being the handrail fittings. Other considerations were the elimination of all steps, etc., the whole school being designed on one floor with ramps to overcome any change in level. Doors are of increased width with fitted retainers and glazed side screens incorporated within the frame.

The foundations of the building are reinforced concrete strip with the main structure either in box section or lattice steel supporting a timber roof, the hollow floor being constructed in precast concrete beams. Externally the walls are formed in either brick panels, or prefabricated timber frames incorporating aluminium horizontal sliding windows and top hung lights. Below sill height the panels are filled with either sandfaced fish-tailed tiles or reeded asbestos.

Internal finishes consist of plaster above a vinyl dado finished generally with emulsion paint or wallpaper where special effects were required.

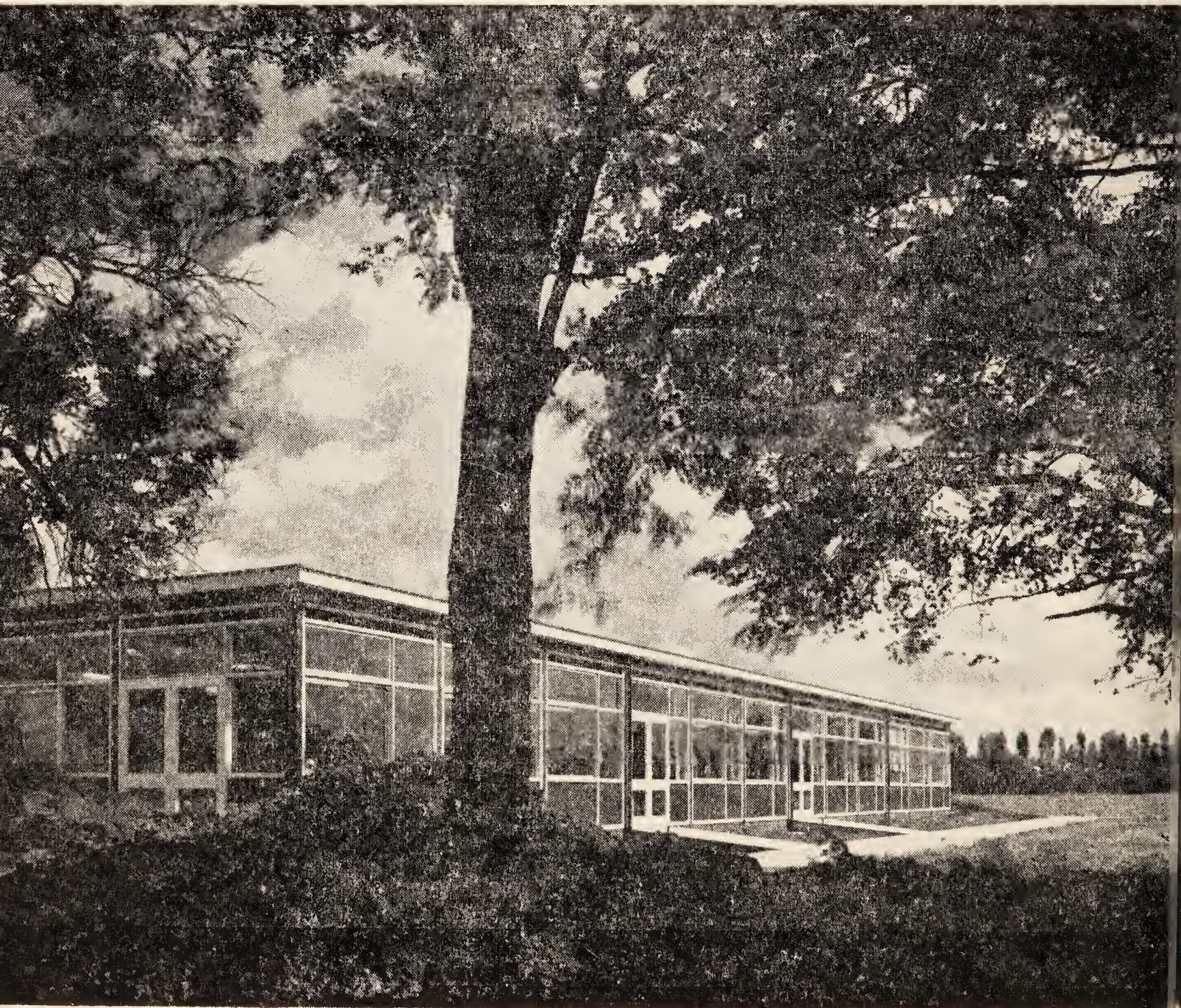


Floor finishes vary according to the use of the room and include lino tiles, cork tile, terrazzo, non-slip quarry tile, hardwood block and vinyl tiles.

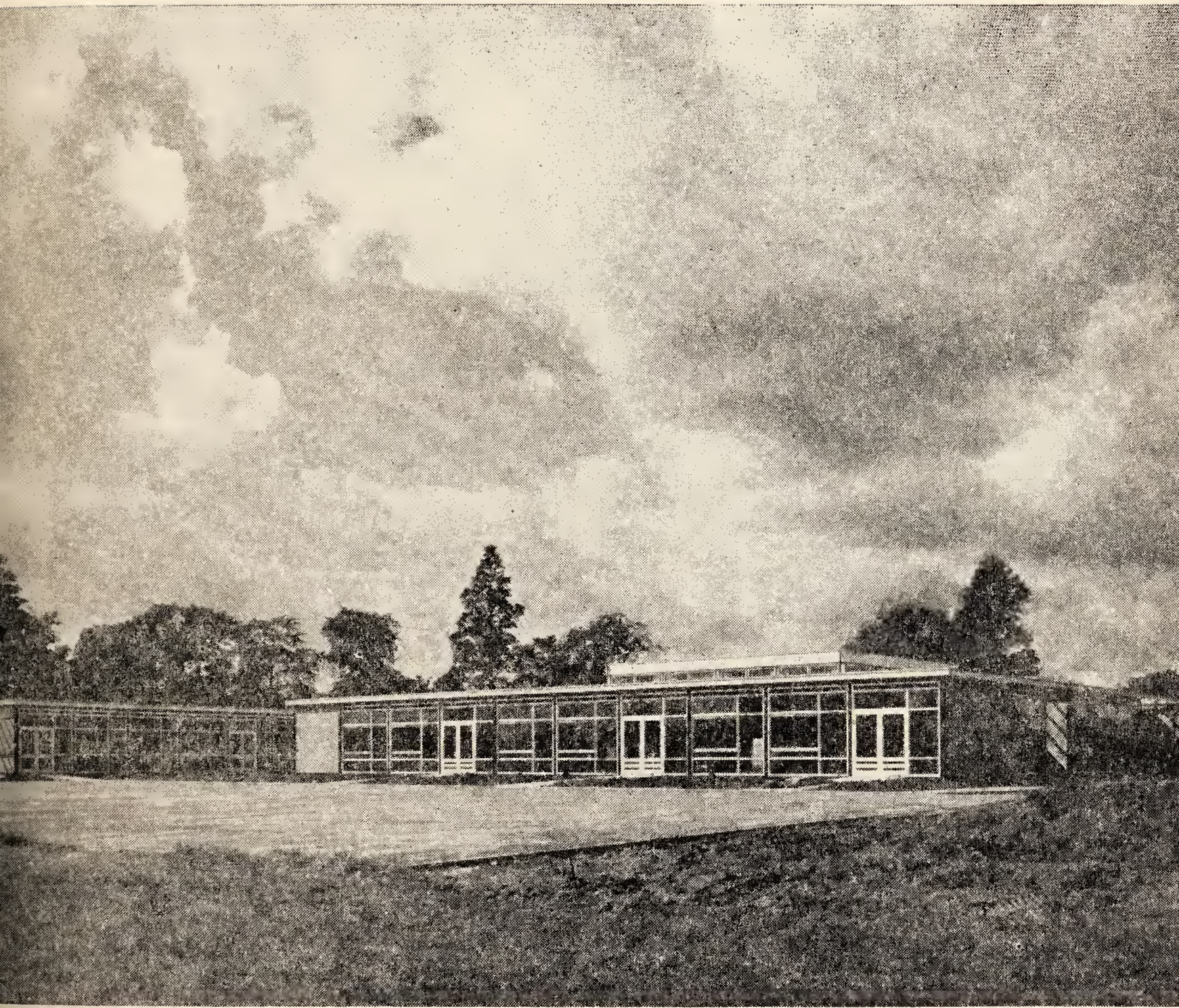
Access to the school is by means of a tarmacadam road terminating in a large turning circle incorporating parking areas for the use of the two schools.

The school is provided with a large playground which falls gently to meet the playing field area. Accommodation has been provided for the outside equipment used on the playground and also for the large number of pets kept by the children.

A large independent heating chamber serves the school by means of an external duct under the pavement and has been so positioned that it will serve the future E.S.N. School (named the "Teskey-King School"), which is being built already.







A summary of the inspections and treatments carried out at the school is given below.

Inspections by Orthopædic Consultant	.....	.....	40
Inspections by Consultant Pædiatrician	.....	.....	117*

\* (Includes 5 children resident in the East Riding, 4 children reported to the Local Health Authority, and 2 children under school age).

#### Treatments—

##### (a) Registered Pupils :—

Remedial Exercises.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2822
Electrical	.....	.....	.....	.....	72
Hydrotherapy	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
Minor Ailments	.....	.....	.....	.....	715



Speech Therapy	.....	.....	.....	.....	89
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	.....	93
Weighing and measuring	.....	.....	.....	.....	105

(b) Cerebral Palsy Out-Patient treatments ..... 40

Orthopædic appliances were provided and repaired under National Health Service arrangements.

During the year 9 pupils were admitted to hospitals for surgical treatment.

During the year 12 children left the school in the following circumstances :

Transferred to ordinary school	.....	.....	.....	2
On attaining 16 years	.....	.....	.....	8
Deceased	.....	.....	.....	1
Left the City	.....	.....	.....	1

Pupils at Frederick Holmes (P.H.) School as at 31st December, 1963.

			BOYS	GIRLS
Cerebral Palsy : Spastic	.....	.....	25	11
Athetoid	.....	.....	2	3
Spastic and Athetoid	.....	.....	1	—
Spastic and Ataxic	.....	.....	1	—
Old Poliomyelitis	.....	.....	3	1
Muscular Dystrophy	.....	.....	5	—
Perthe's Disease	.....	.....	1	—
Rheumatoid Arthritis	.....	.....	2	—
Rheumatic Heart	.....	.....	—	1
Congenital Heart Disorder	.....	.....	4	1
Congenital Deformity (limb)	.....	.....	3	—
Spinal Tumour	.....	.....	—	1
Haemophilia	.....	.....	2	—
Spina Bifida	.....	.....	5	3
Spinal cord degeneration	.....	.....	2	3
Bone dyscrasia	.....	.....	—	1



*Northumberland Avenue (E.S.N.) School*

On the recommendation of H.M.I.'s in their recent report, the school library has now been broken down into class libraries, so as to allow easier and more frequent access by children to books. Extra bookshelves were supplied to make this possible.

Lessons in Basketry, commenced this year, have shown excellent results.

The staffroom and two classrooms were repainted, and two classrooms were refloored.

The laying of the foundation-stone of the new Teskey-King School to replace the present old cramped building took place in November under rather inclement weather conditions. Actually the building was well under way before this formal occasion, so that its layout was apparent to those present. The site is close to the newly opened school for Physically Handicapped pupils, the Open Air School and the Teachers' Training College. In spite of the winter weather the builders made considerable progress before the end of the year.

During the year 30 children left the school in the following circumstances :

Transferred to ordinary schools	.....	.....	.....	1
Transferred to boarding special school for educationally sub-normal pupils	.....	.....	.....	3
Reported to Local Health Authority as unsuitable for education in school	.....	.....	.....	5
Left School at 15 years	.....	.....	.....	2
On attaining 16 years	.....	.....	.....	15
Left the City	.....	.....	.....	4

*Aldwark Manor Boarding (E.S.N.) School*

The swimming pool, completed by the York and Ebor Round Tables in June 1962, has been improved by the addition of a filtration and chlorination plant provided by the Committee. The water is now at all times beautifully clear and clean.

A changing shelter in cedar boards has also been erected. This was provided also by the generosity of the Round Tables.

During the summer of 1963 twenty one boys learned to swim out of 54 non-swimmers. Four could swim on admission. Certificates, adapted to the needs of the school and the limitations of a small pool, are awarded.

The members of the York and Ebor Round Tables have offered the school a trophy for the best swimming performance of the year in the form of a Rose Bowl to be competed for annually. Miniatures to be retained by the winner are included in this generous offer which has been gratefully accepted.

A hard cricket practice wicket, with net, is being built—mainly by the boys—and will be ready for use in the summer of 1964.

For the first time Athletics has played a major part in the Physical Education of the school. A series of "standards" has been devised and boys receive certificates indicating the highest standard they have achieved during the year. Every boy receives a certificate as the lowest standard is within the capabilities of the weakest member although the highest standard stretches the most capable.

During the year 2 Kingston upon Hull pupils left the school on attaining 16 years of age.

It is still difficult to arrange dental treatment at this school, which is almost a two hour journey by road from Kingston upon Hull. The Principal School Dental Officer has carried out regular inspections at the school but, because no other arrangements for dental treatment exist, he has used a dental surgery made available by the York Education Authority. In six sessions there he treated 31 pupils who made 36 attendances altogether.

#### *Cottingham Road (Open Air) School*

A full-time nurse and a part-time physiotherapist were employed at the school and the pupils were kept under close medical supervision and treatment during the year. The following table shows the work carried out :

General re-inspections by Medical Officers	.....	.....	593
Shower baths	.....	.....	7011
Cleanliness inspections	.....	.....	6435
Weighing and measuring	.....	.....	2659
Treatments of minor ailments	.....	.....	6687
Remedial exercises including breathing exercises	.....	.....	1003
Sunlight treatment	.....	.....	20

During the year 64 children left in the following circumstances :—

Transferred to ordinary schools	.....	.....	42
Left the City	.....	.....	4
On attaining 16 years	.....	.....	3
Left at 15 years	.....	.....	15



Pupils at Cottingham Road Open Air School (as at 31st December, 1963).

	BOYS	GIRLS
Asthma .....	18	15
Bronchitis.....	12	8
Bronchiectasis .....	4	3
Quiescent Tuberculosis (Lungs) .....	—	2
Rheumatism .....	2	—
Rheumatic Carditis .....	1	—
Congenital Heart Disorder .....	3	2
Old Poliomyelitis .....	1	—
Epilepsy .....	1	1
Eczema .....	1	3
Debility .....	39	42
Coeliac Disease .....	1	1
Epidermolysis Bullosa .....	—	2
Anæmia .....	1	—
Psoriasis .....	3	2
Sinusitis .....	—	1
Burns .....	—	1
Colitis .....	—	1

A new piece of equipment was a zinc bath which relieves the congested situation caused by so many clients for special baths for skin complaints. The Architect's Department made a good job of fitting this bath and it is fulfilling a very useful purpose. The bath is very popular with the children and there is great competition as to who shall use it.

The school has had another successful year with a steady improvement in the health of the children and the return to ordinary school of pupils considered fit.

A happy relationship between the educational side of the school and the School Health Service continues. From time to time the Student Health Visitors, both singly and collectively, have visited and engaged in discussions on the aims of Open Air Education.

The facilities for Woodwork and Domestic Science provided in Frederick Holmes School are now made available for these boys and girls. The arrangement is working most successfully.

*Wold Road (Partially Sighted) School*

Minor improvements include new mirrors in all cloakrooms. A 27" Rediffusion television screen has been installed.

Typewriting instruction has been introduced among the senior girls.

One boy and one girl have been accepted for the Grammar School course at Exhall Grange School.

During the year six children left under the following circumstances :—

2 to Exhall Grange School  
1 to Ordinary School  
3 on attaining 16 years of age.

Pupils in Wold Road (Partially Sighted) School as at 31.12.63.

	BOYS	GIRLS
Myopia .....	4	4
Nystagmus .....	6	1
Cataract .....	1	—
Optic Atrophy .....	2	3
Myopia and Nystagmus .....	4	5
Nystagmus and Optic Atrophy .....	—	2
Nystagmus and Microphthalmia .....	1	—
Nystagmus and Corneal Opacity .....	—	1
Nystagmus and Cataract .....	1	1
Albino (without nystagmus) .....	1	—
Myopia and Glaucoma .....	2	—
Myopia and Cataract .....	1	—

The pupils are under the regular care of the Ophthalmologist.

*Sutton (Deaf) School*

A small shower bath block has been added to this school. Two new Amplivox group hearing aids have been installed in two classrooms.

The pupils are under the regular care of the otologist who visits this school as well as seeing them at the clinics.



During the year 9 pupils left the school in the following circumstances :

On attaining 16 years .....	5
Left the City .....	1
Reported to Local Health Authority as unsuitable for School .....	1
Deceased .....	2

Pupils attending Sutton School for the Deaf (as on 31.12.63)

	BOYS		GIRLS	
	Deaf	Partially Hearing	Deaf	Partially Hearing
Congenital .....	23	—	8	2
Tuberculosis Meningitis .....	1	1	1	—
Meningitis (other) .....	4	—	2	—

*Follow-up of Kingston upon Hull pupils who left Special Schools in 1962 and 1963.*

	SCHOOL						
	Frederick Holmes (P.H.)	Cottingham Road (Open Air)	Northum- berland Avenue (E.S.N.)	Aldwark Manor Boarding (E.S.N.)	Wold Road (P.S.)	Sutton (Deaf)	Other Special Schools
Regular Employment .....	6	32	19	1	6	8	2
Irregular Employment .....	—	4	1	—	—	—	1
Unemployed .....	6	3	3	—	2	1	—
Further Education/Training .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Adult Occupation Centre .....	1	1	11	1	—	—	1
Left area .....	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Not known .....	1	3	3	—	—	1	1

As a result of the high birth rate in the years immediately following the last war, a large number of children reached school leaving age during 1963. It was feared that in the keen competition for employment handicapped boys and girls might have more difficulty than usual in finding suitable situations, but the Youth Employment Officer reports that, of the 54 children who left special schools during the year, only 6 were registered as unemployed on the 31st December.

In appropriate cases the more seriously handicapped children were encouraged to register as disabled persons on leaving school. Seventy-two boys and girls under the age of 18 years were on the Register of Disabled Persons at the end of the year, of whom 12 were unemployed.

As a result of the alteration in the school leaving age, hardly any young people left school at Christmas. This has caused a temporary improvement in the employment situation and it is hoped that next year it will be easier for the handicapped school leaver to find suitable work.

**(c) Young Deaf Children not attending School etc.**

The Teacher of the Deaf has continued to attend the diagnostic sessions of the Aural Surgeons, both at the Central School Clinic and at the Children's Hospital. Children both of school age and under have been referred either for assessment of hearing-loss and observation or for auditory training. The former, where suitable, were put on the auditory-training list. The children on the list either visited the clinic or were visited at home or at school, weekly where possible.

Severely deaf children and those who derived little benefit from auditory training were admitted to the School for the Deaf at a suitable age. Of the others, whose speech and language showed promise of reasonable development in a normal environment with the assistance of hearing-aids, some have been admitted to primary schools and some are attending nursery schools. The mothers of these children have been advised and shown how to give them the help they need. The amount of help the children do actually receive at home varies greatly with the family circumstances and the ability of the mother.

New cases	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
Total attendances at the clinic				.....	.....	.....	179
School visits	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
Home visits	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	512
Hospital visits	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8

**(d) Partially Hearing Children in ordinary Schools**

Since March, 1957, classes have been held at the Brunswick Avenue (College of Commerce) premises on Saturday mornings, at which teachers of the deaf from the Sutton School for the Deaf give remedial and lip-reading instruction to partially hearing children who attend ordinary schools during the week. The average attendance during 1963 has been 5.

Three Model 70 and three Model 51 Amplivox portable audiometers are in use and sweep frequency surveys were carried out at seven schools involving twenty five visits.



First tests	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	519
Repeat Tests	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	181
Referred to otologist	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
No. given hearing aids	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
No. classified as partially hearing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
No. recommended for deaf school	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
No. given other forms of treatment	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20

## **XI—NURSERY SCHOOLS AND CLASSES**

The authority has two nursery schools and 12 nursery classes (at ten schools) with accommodation for 135 in schools and 360 in the classes. Admission is not based on the medical condition of the children, but the school nurses provide information about home conditions, etc., to assist the Chief Education Officer in deciding priorities. Medical officers visited the nursery schools and classes at intervals to carry out routine medical inspections and to make general observations on the children. A school nurse visited each nursery school and class weekly.

## **XII—PHYSICAL EDUCATION**

Since physical education is an accepted part of the curriculum in schools, it is possible to ensure that all children receive regular lessons in gymnastics, swimming, organised games and dancing. In order to give satisfactory conditions for the subject, improvements are made each year by the provision of new facilities so that the training given can contribute fully towards the growth and development of children whilst at school. Encouragement is also given to children to participate in sports teams and outdoor activities organised in the evenings and at weekends.

During 1963 it was possible to arrange extensions to the camping schools at Farndale on the North Yorkshire Moors, so that many more boys and girls were able to attend the weekly camps during the summer months, and so take part in adventure and initiative training which is possible in this area.

Many more schools have adopted the Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme, and encouragement is given to boys and girls to undertake these awards whilst still at school.

Swimming instruction is considered an important part of the physical education programme, and it is a policy of the L.E.A. to give all children the opportunity to learn to swim whilst at school. Where facilities are available, children are encouraged to undertake more advanced training and the awards of the Royal Life Saving Society.

### XIII—PROVISION OF MEALS

The School Health Service is not directly concerned with the provision of meals but the statistics printed below are of general interest.

Total dinners supplied—3,246,529

Month	Largest number of dinners supplied to pupils in one week	Average number of pupils fed (in that week)
January ....	82581	16322
February ....	83532	16507
March ....	83485	16489
April ....	80805	15969
May ....	81943	16190
June ....	76982	15216
July ....	77755	15378
August ....	Holidays	Holidays
September ....	82243	16268
October ....	83490	16530
November ....	85834	16983
December ....	86128	17047

### XIV—MISCELLANEOUS

In addition to the work referred to elsewhere in this report, other duties have been carried out as shown below.

#### Medical Examinations—

Children, employed out of school hours	.....	835
Children in theatrical employment	.....	10
Children referred from the Juvenile Court	.....	10
Students, prior to admission to Training Colleges	.....	185
Teachers, on appointment	.....	101

Tests of first-aid knowledge of adult students of the Nautical College	.....	215
---	-------	-----

Journeys by Nurses escorting handicapped pupils to and from Residential Schools	.....	63
--	-------	----

Attendances by Nurses (First Aid duties) at Concerts, lectures, sports events, etc.	.....	56
--	-------	----



# MINISTRY OF EDUCATION STATISTICAL TABLES

## for the year ended 31st December, 1963

### FORM 8M

Number of pupils on registers of maintained primary and secondary schools (including nursery and special schools) in January,  
1964—55,051

#### PART I

#### MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (INCLUDING NURSERY AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS)

TABLE A.—PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Age Groups Inspected (by year of birth) (1)	Number of Pupils Inspected (2)	Physical condition of Pupils inspected				Pupils found to require Treatment (Excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with Vermin)		
		Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory		For Defective vision (excluding Squint) (7)	For any other Condition Recorded at Part II (8)	Total Individual Pupils (9)
		No. (3)	Percentage of col. 2 (4)	No. (5)	Percentage of col. 2 (6)			
1959 and later ....	218	218	100.0	—	—	—	19	19
1958 ....	1104	1102	99.8	2	0.2	44	139	176
1957 ....	3568	3565	99.9	3	0.1	47	395	435
1956 ....	131	131	100.0	—	—	2	9	11
1955 ....	32	32	100.0	—	—	1	3	4
1954 ....	21	21	100.0	—	—	—	3	3
1953 ....	1174	1174	100.0	—	—	59	81	134
1952 ....	3614	3613	99.9	1	0.1	148	277	413
1951 ....	251	251	100.0	—	—	3	20	22
1950 ....	203	203	100.0	—	—	7	20	27
1949 ....	235	235	100.0	—	—	9	15	24
1948 and Earlier ....	4342	4342	100.0	—	—	143	235	369
Total ....	14893	14887	99.9	6	0.1	463	1216	1637

TABLE B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS

Number of Special Inspections ....	7542
Number of Re-inspections....	11402
	<u>18944</u>

TABLE C

#### INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

(i) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by the school nurses or other authorised persons ....	163659
(ii) Total number of <i>individual</i> pupils found to be <i>infested</i> ....	2858
(iii) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2) Education Act, 1944) ....	45
(iv) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3) Education Act, 1944) ....	—

PART II  
DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

NOTE :—All defects noted at medical inspection as requiring treatment are included in this table, whether or not this treatment was begun before the date of the inspection.

TABLE A.—PERIODIC INSPECTIONS

DEFECT CODE No.	DEFECT OR DISEASE (T=Treatment O=Observation)		PERIODIC INSPECTIONS			
			Entrants	Leavers	Others	Total
4	Skin	T	61	81	65	207
		O	33	8	12	53
5	Eyes : (a) Vision	T	94	151	218	463
		O	28	9	26	63
	(b) Squint	T	52	2	7	61
		O	11	0	2	13
	(c) Other	T	27	4	28	59
		O	7	0	9	16
6	Ears : (a) Hearing	T	23	16	27	66
		O	37	9	32	78
	(b) Otitis Media	T	15	6	4	25
		O	29	2	9	40
	(c) Other	T	4	5	11	20
		O	8	2	7	17
7	Nose and Throat	T	206	30	73	309
		O	350	14	78	442
8	Speech	T	23	3	11	37
		O	54	2	13	69
9	Lymphatic Glands	T	51	1	6	58
		O	235	1	47	283
10	Heart	T	39	25	15	79
		O	41	12	30	83
11	Lungs	T	17	6	4	27
		O	154	18	52	224
12	Developmental : (a) Hernia	T	9	1	5	15
		O	17	0	2	19
	(b) Other	T	12	2	12	26
		O	64	8	105	177
13	Orthopaedic : (a) Posture	T	1	1	1	3
		O	14	6	14	34
	(b) Feet	T	12	21	44	77
		O	42	12	32	88
	(c) Other	T	24	13	25	62
		O	43	12	32	87
14	Nervous System: (a) Epilepsy	T	14	7	11	32
		O	15	1	6	22
	(b) Other	T	8	6	13	27
		O	14	3	18	35
15	Psychological : (a) Development	T	4	0	4	8
		O	8	1	4	13
	(b) Stability	T	26	6	32	64
		O	47	1	21	69
16	Abdomen	T	5	2	5	12
		O	19	3	18	40
17	Other	T	33	23	27	83
		O	39	17	56	112



TABLE B.—SPECIAL INSPECTIONS

Defect or Disease  (1)	SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
	Requiring treatment (2)	Requiring observation (3)
Skin....	3111	49
Eyes : (a) Vision ....	170	78
(b) Squint ....	10	4
(c) Other ....	370	32
Ears : (a) Hearing ....	90	213
(b) Otitis Media ....	10	2
(c) Other ....	205	27
Nose and Throat ....	33	31
Speech ....	8	3
Lymphatic Glands ....	3	2
Heart ....	2	—
Lungs ....	7	6
Developmental : (a) Hernia ....	—	—
(b) Other ....	1	4
Orthopaedic : (a) Posture ....	—	2
(b) Feet ....	53	12
(c) Other ....	101	11
Nervous System : (a) Epilepsy ....	—	1
(b) Other ....	9	6
Psychological : (a) Development ....	4	3
(b) Stability ....	11	5
Abdomen ....	5	5
Other ....	1972	157

PART III

TREATMENT OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (INCLUDING NURSERY AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS)

TABLE A.—EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	1343
Errors of Refraction (including squint)	5322
Total	6665
Number of Pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	3489

TABLE B.—DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
Received operative treatment—	
(a) for diseases of the ear	75
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	1088
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	262
Received other forms of treatment	576
Total	2001
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids—	
(a) in 1963	18
(b) in previous years	99

TABLE C.—ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

						Number of cases known to have been treated
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patients departments	....	....	....	....	....	1172
(b) Pupils treated at School for postural defects	....	....	....	....	....	61
	Total	....	....	....	....	1233

TABLE D.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN (EXCLUDING UNCLEANLINESS, FOR WHICH SEE TABLE C OF PART I)

													Number of cases known to have been treated
Ringworm—													
(i) Scalp	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
(ii) Body	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9
Scabies....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	48
Impetigo	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	167
Other skin diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	<u>6838</u>
Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	<u>7065</u>

TABLE E—CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT

[illegible]

TABLE F—SPEECH THERAPY

[illegible]

TABLE G.—OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
(a) Pupils with minor ailments	6981
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	—
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination	3420
(d) Other than (a), (b) and (c) above	
(1) Pupils who received Poliomyelitis vaccination	4674
(2) Pupils who received Diphtheria immunisation	9041
(3) Pupils who received Tetanus immunisation	17332
(4) Artificial Sunlight	48
(5) Chiropody	551
(6) Cerebral Palsy	72
(7) Auditory Training	35
(8) Tuberculin testing	145
Total	42299



## FORM 28 M.

### DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT CARRIED OUT BY THE AUTHORITY

Number of pupils on the registers of maintained primary and secondary schools (including nursery and special schools) in January, 1964 :—

....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
											<b>55029</b>

(a) Dental and Orthodontic work

1. Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental officers :—

[illegible]

(b) Dental work (other than orthodontics).

I	Number of attendances made by pupils for treatment, excluding those recorded at (c) (i) below							....	7966
II	Half days devoted to :—								
(i)	Periodic (School) Inspection	26½	} Total II	....	....	....	....	....	1151½
(ii)	Treatment *	1125							
III	Fillings :—								
(i)	Permanent Teeth	2723	} Total III	....	....	....	....	....	2753
(ii)	Temporary Teeth	30							
IV	Number of Teeth Filled :—								
(i)	Permanent Teeth	....	2520	} Total IV	....	....	....	....	2550
(ii)	Temporary Teeth		30						
V	Extractions :—								
(i)	Permanent Teeth		3013	} Total V	....	....	....	....	9178
(ii)	Temporary Teeth	....	6165						
VI (i)	Administration of general anaesthetics for extraction							....	2457
(ii)	Number of half days devoted to the administration of general anaesthetics by :—								
(a)	Dentists	—	} Total VI	....	....	....	....	....	215
(b)	Medical Practitioners	215							
VII	Number of pupils supplied with artificial teeth							....	104
VIII	Other operations :—								
(i)	Crowns	....	27	} Total VIII	....	....	....	....	1457
(ii)	Inlays	....	—						
(iii)	Other treatment		1430						

(c) Orthodontics

(i)	Number of attendances made by pupils for orthodontic treatment	....	....	....	....	....	1073
(ii)	Half days devoted to orthodontic treatment	....	....	....	....	....	82½
(iii)	Cases commenced during the year	....	....	....	....	....	69
(iv)	Cases brought forward from the previous year	....	....	....	....	....	138
(v)	Cases completed during the year	....	....	....	....	....	54
(vi)	Cases discontinued during the year	....	....	....	....	....	24
(vii)	Number of pupils treated by means of appliances	....	....	....	....	....	202
(viii)	Number of removable appliances fitted	....	....	....	....	....	137
(ix)	Number of fixed appliances fitted	....	....	....	....	....	—
(x)	Cases referred to and treated by Hospital Orthodontists	....	....	....	....	....	1

\*The total number of sessions devoted to treatment of all types of cases was 1189. Separate sessions were not devoted to the treatment of non-school cases. The time devoted to the treatment of cases other than school pupils is estimated at 64 sessions, leaving 1125 sessions devoted to the treatment of school pupils.

The figures given below relate to school children treated by the Dental Hygienists in 1963 :—

Cases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1650
Attendances	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1868
Scaling and gum treatment				....	....	....	....	1621
Polishing and Oral Hygiene				....	....	....	....	1855
Sessions—treatment		....	....	....	....	....	....	354*
dental health education				....	....	....	....	116

\*The total number of sessions devoted to treatment of all types of cases was 373. Separate sessions were not devoted to the treatment of non-school cases. The time devoted to the treatment of cases other than school pupils is estimated at 19 sessions leaving 354 sessions devoted to the treatment of school pupils.

## FORM 21 M.

**HANDICAPPED PUPILS REQUIRING EDUCATION AT SPECIAL SCHOOLS OR BOARDING IN BOARDING HOMES**

	(1) Blind (2) Partially Sighted		(3) Deaf (4) Partially Hearing		(5) Physical- ly Handi- capped (6) Delicate		(7) Malad- justed (8) Educa- tionally sub- normal		(9) Epileptic (10) Speech Defects		T O T A L 1-10
During the Calendar Year ended 31st December, 1963	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
A. Handicapped pupils newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at special schools or in boarding homes	—	8	2	—	11	54	1	33	—	—	109
B. (i) of the children included at A, number newly placed in special schools (other than hospital special schools) or boarding homes.	—	7	2	—	8	46	1	21	—	—	85
(ii) of the children assessed prior to 1st January, 1963, number newly placed in special schools (other than hospital special schools) or boarding homes	—	—	1	—	1	7	2	5	—	—	16
Total(B(i) and B(ii))	—	7	3	—	9	53	3	26	—	—	101
C. On 23rd January, 1964, handicapped pupils from the Authority's area who—											
(i) were requiring places in special schools—											
(a) day	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	25
(b) boarding	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	5
(ii) included at (i) had not reached the age of 5 and were awaiting :—											
(a) day places	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
(b) boarding places	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iii) included at (i) who had reached the age of 5, but whose parents had refused consent to their admission to a special school, were awaiting :—											
(a) day places	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	20
(b) boarding places	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D. (i) were on the registers of—											
(1) maintained special schools as											
(a) day pupils	—	37	36	1	78	176	—	147	—	—	475
(b) boarding pupils	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	—	29
(2) non-maintained special schools as—											
(a) day pupils	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) boarding pupils	5	1	1	1	—	—	5	3	—	—	16
Total	8	42	37	2	78	176	5	172	—	—	520
(ii) were on the registers of independent schools under arrangements made by the Authority	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Total (D(i) and D(ii))	8	42	37	2	78	176	6	172	—	—	521
(iii) were boarded in homes and not already included under (i) and (ii) above	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Total (D(i), (ii) and (iii))	8	42	37	2	78	176	7	172	—	—	522
E. On 23rd January, 1964, handicapped pupils (irrespective of the areas to which they belong) being educated under arrangements made by the Authority in accordance with Section 56 of the Education Act, 1944											
(i) in hospitals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) in other groups (e.g. units for spastics, convalescent homes)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iii) at home	1	—	—	17	—	2	—	1	—	—	21

**CHILDREN FOUND UNSUITABLE FOR EDUCATION AT SCHOOL**

During the calendar year ended 31st December, 1963—

(i) Children who were the subject of new decisions recorded under Section 57(4) of the Education Act, 1944

(ii) Number of reviews carried out under provisions of Section 57A of the Education Act 1944

(iii) Decisions cancelled under Section 57A(2) of the Education Act, 1944

16

2

NOTE : (1) Apart from any pupils listed at E(i) above, teaching is provided in those hospitals in the area of the Local Education Authority for pupils (not ascertained as handicapped) who happen to be in hospital for any reason.

(2) In the same way a number of pupils (not ascertained as handicapped and not included under E(iii)) are provided with home tuition when absent from school for prolonged periods for any reason.